The Leading Motor House of Asia:
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT,
BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars
can be obtained from
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

VOL. II NO. 85 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, APRIL 8, 1914. ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES.

FROM BOMBAY FOR

MARSEILLES & LONDON.

BOMBAY to MARSEILLES in.....13 days.
BOMBAY to LONDON via MARSELLES by rail in ..... 14 ,,
BOMBAY to PLYMOUTH by sea in. 19 ,,
BOMBAY to LONDON by sea in..... 20 ,,
Except during the South West Monsoon when the journeys will occupy one additional day.

Date of Sailing.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Adenwith	Tons.
1914				
17th April	Salsette ..	6000	Medina	12500
18th ,,	Mantua ..	11000	....	..
25th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia	10000
29th ,,	Arcadia ..	7000	.....	..
2nd May.	Caledonia ..	8000	....	..
9th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa	11000
16th ,,	Persia ..	8000	....	..
23rd ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mooltan	10000
30th ,,	Macedonia ..	10500	....	..
6th June	Salsette ..	6000	Morea	11000
13th ,,	India ..	8000	....	..
20th ,,	China ..	8000	Maloja	12500
27th ,,	Arabia ..	8000	....	..

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.
Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.
Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S. S. "AKCADIA" 7,000 tons will leave Bombay at 4 p.m. on Wednesday, the 29th April, 1914, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES as follows:—

	SINGLE	RETURN.
	"A" rate. "B" rate.	"A" rate. "B" rate.
To MARSEILLES	...Rs. 594 or Rs. 495	Rs. 891 or Rs. 742-8.
,, LONDON	.....Rs. 627 or Rs. 528	Rs. 940-8. or Rs. 792.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, AUSTRALIA, and NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on WEDNESDAY, taking passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.
For accommodation and further information apply to—

A. R. BURNEY.
Acting Superintendent,
P. O. S. N. Co., Bombay.

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NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

To Japan *via* Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commander.	Ton	Arrival	Departure
Colombo Maru	Kawashima	4709	26th. Mar.	8th. April.
Bombay Maru	Komatsubara	4025	31st. ,,	10th. ,,
Kamakura Maru	Hori	6126	10th. April.	17th. ,,
Rangoon Maru	Kamoshita	5143	16th. ,,	27th. ,,
Kawachi Maru	Christiansen	6163	26th. ,,	7th. May
Penang Maru	Murazumi	4965	6th. ,,	17th. ,,
Inaba Maru	Shinohe	6159	16th. May	27th May.

For Freight apply to—
T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
York Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

MARSHALL'S BUILDING.
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND	Price. Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake 150 deg	6 0 2	per case.
White Rose 150 deg	5 12 2	per case.
Chester Brand 125 deg	5 2 2	per case.
Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg	5 0 2	per case.
Tiger Brand 125 deg	4 15 2	per case.
Monkey Brand 125 deg	4 15 2	per case.
White Camelia 125 deg. (in tins)	4 6 0	per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125 deg. (in tins)	4 6 0	per 2 tins.
Elephant Brand 125 deg. (in tins)	4 6 0	per 2 tins.
Elephant Brand 125 deg. (in bulk	3 12 0	per 8 Imp. galns.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil, on Malbar Hill and Cumballa Hill, are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost a haulage.
In all cases oil sold by Standard Oil Co., of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.
Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.
Coorla, Andheri and Thana Agents add one anna to the above prices.
Orders books applied gratis on application to

THE MANAGER.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE).
AUTUM SAILINGS 1914.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Liverpool about.	Leave M'lles or Naples about.	Due Bombay about. 1914
*City of Poona	7467	2nd July	10th July.	24th July
*City of Ca cutta	7630	1st Aug.	9th Aug.	23rd Aug
*City of York	7811	14th Aug.	22nd Aug.	5th Sep
City of Manchester	5551	22nd Aug.	.....	14th. Sep
†City of Marseilles	8800	10th Sep	28th Sep.	11th. Oct. 5
*City of Glasgow	6529	28th Sep	6th Oct.	21st Oct.
†City of Paris	9232	10th Oct	17th Oct.	31st Oct
*City of Poona	7467	22nd Oct	30th Oct.	13th Nov.
City of Sparta	5415	30th Oct.	.....	21st Nov.
†City of Calcutta	7630	7th Nov	14th Nov	29th Nov.
*Trafford Hall	5321	17th Nov.	25th Nov	11th Dec.
City of Manchester	5551	5th Dec	.....	28th Dec.

*Calling at Naples.
Calling at Marseilles.
†Calling Karachi direct.

*Calling at Bombay for passengers only.
‡"City of Manchester" and City of Karachi calls Marseilles and Plymouth.
‡These Steamers call at Port Sudan.
Excepting the Trafford Hall all other steamers carry 1st and 2nd Class Passengers.
†Carries neither Doctor nor Stewardess.

FARES,	1st Class Single.	1st Class Return.	2nd Class Single.	2nd Class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles ..	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles ..	652	1091	489	809
Liverpool ..	605	957	462	704
London via Marseilles from Liverpool	..	999	..	737

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.
The A and C class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.
A and C class steamers' have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.
The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.
Through booking in connection with Nord-deutcher Lloyd and Cunard Lines.
Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."
For passages and full particulars apply to:—Bombay.—Messrs. Ed. Bats and Sons' Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & Co.

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED

ESTABLISHED 1880.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...Yen. 48,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... ,, 30,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... ,, 18,550,000
HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsien	Liaoyang	Osaka
Changchun	Calcutta	Pekin
Dairel Dalney)	London	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Hankow	Lyons	
Harbin	Fengtien	San Francisco
Hongkong	(Mukden)	Shanghai
Honolulu	Nagasaki	Tienling
Kobe	Newchwang	Tientsin
	New York.	Tokyo
Los Angles	Cal. U.S.A.	Tsingtan.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box N. 207.
Hornby Road Fort, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,100,000

Head Office.
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Eliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS.

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities

JAMES SMITH,
Acting Manager.

Post Box 141.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND to DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.
WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels. Tons. Sailing Date. Time. Routes.
KASARA 1195, Thur. 9th April a.m. ‡C. M. LHASA, 2184, Fri. 10th April, *6 a.m., Direct LINGA, 2185, Mon. 13th April 11 a.m. †P. D. & C. M.
‡Cutch Mandvie.
*or later arrival of English mail steamer.
†Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.
(Weekly.)

S S. "KASARA," 1195, tons, on Thursday the 9th April, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.
(Weekly.)

S. S. "BANKURA," 3159 tons, on Thursday the 9th April, calling at Veraval, Mangrol, Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.
(Fortnightly.)

Steamer. Tonnage. Sailing on or about.
*PALAMCOTTA ..... 3413 Thursday 16th April.
†PURNEA ..... 3306 ,, 30th ,,
*PUNDUA ..... 3365 ,, 14th May.
†PENTAKOTA ..... 3418 ,, 28th ,,
*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.
†Calls at Lamoo, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.
Passengers may book through to Cape Colony ports transhipping at Durban to the steamers of the Union Castle or other Line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA.
(Direct.)

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma Strait Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.
Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with,
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Nicol Road near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.

8th April, 1914.

FOR ADVERTISEMENT RATES

APPLY

THE MANAGER,
"BOMBAY CHRONICLE,"
Medows Street,
Fort, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

The following sailings have now been arranged:—

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay
CIRCASSIA ...	6722	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	7th Apl. ,,
SCINDIA	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st ,, ,,
CASTALIA ...	6388	G. Mitchell	1st May ,,
ELYSIA	6368	J. A. Coverley	23rd ,, ,,

Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	9th. June 19
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	24th. June 191
Circassia	6722	C.S. Osborne R.N.R.	11th July 1914
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	25th July 1914
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	10th. Aug. 1914
Elysia	6368	J.A. Coverley	24th. Aug. 1914
Massilia	5091	J. Thomsor	12th Sept. 1914
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	23rd. Sept. 1914
Circassia	6722	C.S. Osborne R.N.R.	12th Oct. 1914
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st Oct. 1914
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	6th Nov. 1914
Elysia	6368	J.A. Coverey	21st. Nov. 1914

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	627
Bombay to Port Said	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	999
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	448	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.
Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.
Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with very comfort.
All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.
The advertised rates to Europe include free passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.
Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.
For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

FELICE CORNAGLIA,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

Caters for large and small parties in his usual recherche style.

ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.

83-85, Medows Street, } BOMBAY.
7, Esplanade Road, }

ARSENAL ROAD, POONA.

Telegrams: "Cornaglia." Telephone No. 24.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

(ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.)

Capital Authorised ..... Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 14,57,200
Capital Paid up ..... Rs. 9,88,587
Reserve Fund (in Govt. Papers) Rs. 10,00,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches—

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Bhan, Ferozepore, Gujranwall, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lylpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshwar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkote, and Srinagar.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS OVERDRAFTS, and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.
For other particulars, and rules of business apply to—

SRI RAM, B.A.,
Manager.

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY.

EVERY description of Shares and Securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given free of charge to Investors. The Investors' Referee, a monthly guide giving quotations of shares and securities, sent gratis on application. List of daily quotations forwarded if required. Great facility afforded to mofusil customers. Orders of any amount promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest reference given.
21, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.
Branches at: Bombay, Calcutta and Baghdad.
Subscribed Capital £1,000,000
Paid up Capital ..... £ 400,000
Reserve Fund ..... £ 15,000
Reserve Liability of Share holders ..... £ 600,000

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The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K.T.
Sir Jacob E. Sassoon, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
Emile Francqui, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique.)
James Leigh Wood, Esq., C. M. G. (Messrs. Brown, Shipley and Co.)
J. C. Georges Bouillat, Esq., (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).
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G. Bromley-Martin, Esq., (of Martins Bank Ltd.)

BOMBAY COMMITTEE.

Sir Jacob Sassoon, Bart.
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.

BOMBAY OFFICE.

Corner of Churchgate Street and Hornby Road.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON FIXED DEPOSITS FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ per cent PER ANNUM.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST ALLOWED on SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS at 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
PURCHASES AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.
SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

THE BURMAH OIL CO., LD.

B. O. C. LAMP OILS.
B. O. C. PETROL.
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AND GREASES.
B. O. C. CANDLES.

Agents:—SHAW WALLACE & Co.,
TAJ BUILDINGS.
Wallace Street, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 102.

BEAUTIFULLY DESIGNED JEWELRY

JEWELLED RINGS

JEWELLED PENDANTS

JEWELLED NECKSLIDE

AND

JEWELLED EARRIN

Are the ornaments chiefly in vogue and to which much attention is being given at present.
The handiwork of these ornaments has reached a standard that is difficult indeed to criticise or to improve upon for daintiness and the amazing quality of work. Our stock embraces the most modern conceptions in platinum and gold: the former when the metal used has but little importance as compared to the gems; and the latter, when the metal assumes the chief part for its effects and in which the gems convey only an ultimate impression.

MARCKS & Co., Ltd.,

BOMBAY & POONA

ALL INDIA UNITED INSURANCE Co.

LIMITED.

FIRE LIFE

CAPITAL Rs. 50,00,000.

Subscribed. Rs. 25,00,000 Paid up Capital. Rs. 5,00,000. Claims paid about Rs. 2,00,000 both Fire and Life.

Funds Invested in Government Securities.
Necessary security has been deposited with the Government of India under the New Insurance Act.

INFLUENTIAL AND EXPERIENCED AGENTS REQUIRED.
Messrs. M. M. SHIRAZEE & SONS, SECRETARIES.

BANKING.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—APOLLO STREET.

BRANCHES:—
Mumbadevi (Bombay) and Ahmedabad.
Interest on fixed deposits for 12 months at per cent p. a. Savings Bank 4 per cent. Current accounts on daily balances 3 per cent. at Bombay.
Rates for short deposits and information regarding terms of any other Banking business to be ascertained on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE.

Free! Free!! Free!!!
Rai Shaheb Dr. K.C. Das's

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The most up-to-date Science of Health for Young and Old. Distributed gratis or post free. Apply to:—

THE SWASTHYA SAHAI PHARMACY,
30/2, Harrison Road, CALCUTTA.

NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY, LIMITED.
Established 1797.
FIRE, MARINE & ACCIDENT.
PHŒNIX ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
Established 1782.
FIRE & MARINE.
BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
WESTERN (MARINE) ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
WORLD MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
A General Agents for the above First Class English Offices we are accepting
Fire, Marine and Accident business.
Applications for rates and terms will receive our prompt attention.
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
General Agents
GRAHAM'S BUILDING,
Fort.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED" "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words, Re 1 per insertion; every additional line(six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the Publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES

may be had on application to—

The Manager "Bombay Chronicle" office, Bombay.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE, Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India: patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results. 80, Esplanade Road. 332

MAHABLESHWAR and PANCHGANI.—For seats in Mail Motors or Reserved Cars from Wathar apply to THE MAHABLESHWAR MOTOR SERVICE Co., Ltd., Mahableshwar. 1989b.

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workman at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos. 1011

WANTED.

WANTED—A POSITION as BANDMASTER by European having Excellent references. Address "Experienced." c/o "Bombay Chronicle." 2131

WANTED BROKER or PERSONS who can secure capital for proposition returning 200 per cent profit. Make appointment and apply to Box No. 391, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2197

WANTED—To INVEST about rupees TEN THOUSAND or more in a safe and lucrative going concern. Apply to Box No. 390, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2195

WANTED, cool, UNFURNISHED ROOM, in good locality near Fort, with separate Bath-room and entrance, with or without board. Apply to Box No. 393, Advt Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2202

WANTED APPOINTMENT by a managing clerk 20 years in the line who will also influence good work in an attorney's firm. Apply to Box No. 21, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2199

EXPERIENCED Indian Journalist would be gald to act as PRIVATE SECRETARY to Bombay Public Man. Free in the morning. Highest references. Apply to Box No. 523, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1401

DR. MASINA'S HOSPITAL.—Wanted Two QUALIFIED NURSES with Midwifery Certificates for night duty. Apply personally to THE PRINCIPAL MEDICAL OFFICER, and the Managing Trustee. 2184

YOUNG ANGLO-INDIAN (of European parentage) desires situation Good Office man and typist. Trustworthy and suitable for any confidential post. Will go anywhere or join a good native state. Permanency and prospects sole object. Apply to Box No. 387, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2181

WANTED:—A DAILY or RESIDENT GOVERNESS for two little boys, 5 and 3 years of age, Kindergarten training essential. Must be PURE EUROPEAN, and under 30 years of age of pleasant disposition and fond of children. Residence in Bombay, hills or seaside in hot weather. Liberal salary and pleasant home in refined Indian family. Apply to Box No. 324, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1813a

ELECTRICAL ENGINEER WANTED. Immediately to fill the post of CHIEF ELECTRICAL ENGINEER, Jhelum Power Installation, Kashmir. Fixed Salary Rs. 750 p. m. Travelling Allowances and leave according to State Rules. Appointment temporary and non-pensionable. Applicant must have had practical experience of high tension transmission.

Apply before 15th April, (stating when prepared to join at Srinagar), to STATE ENGINEER, Kashmir Durbar, Srinagar, Kashmir. 1397

WANTED AMBITIOUS MEN

Desirous of qualifying themselves for good positions to read this carefully, as vacancies are constantly occurring for men in all professions.

We can prepare you in your own home, privately, in your spare time, at a reasonable cost, to obtain a well-paid position, improve your present, position, or increase your salary. You need not leave your present employment. Over 120 Courses taught in the following professions and trades:—

Accountancy	Engineering in all branches
Advertising	Salesmanship
Agricultural	Poultry Farming
Analytical Chemistry	Mining
Applied Art	Dairy Farming
Business Training	

Mention profession in which you are interested and write for free prospectus to:—

THE REGISTRAR

International Correspondence Schools

Dept. AES.

11, Hummum Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

WANTED.

WANTED—REALLY first-class Goanese Cook, sober, honest, dependable.—WATSON, Gurdaspur, Punjab.

WANTED—Experienced COMPOUNDERS. Apply to Messrs. KEMP and Co., Ltd. Head Office, Charni Road. 1500

TWO Elephants wanted,' must be thoroughly well trained, young and healthy, free from al vice, and of good jat.

Full particulars to be sent to EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, Duars Road Division, Jalpaiguri, Bengal. 1501

WANTED for the State Police Department one Inspector on Rs. 75, one Assistant Inspector on Rs. 37-8 and three Sub-Inspectors on Rs. 25 each per month. Qualified gentlemen with good past experience in Police work will be given preference. Apply with copies of testimonials to—

MAHARAJA SAHEB DEO, BAHR.
Feudatory Chief, Sirguja, C. P. 1502

WANTED—Two experienced switchboard OPERATORS for a Rotary sub-station in Bombay, Maximum Salary Rs. 60/- per mensem. Also one experienced man to operate Generating Station Board (D. C.) in Jhansi, U. P., one with knowledge of Boosters preferred; Maximum Salary Rs. 150/- per mensem. Applicants to state experience and forward copies of testimonials to the ACTING ELECTRICAL SUPERINTENDENT, G. I. P. Railway, Parel, Bombay. 2191

WANTED a well educated, thoroughly accomplished and experienced lady to take entire charge of the education and training of an Indian Talluqdar's daughter aged 5 and to be a companion to his widow. One willing to live permanently as a member of the family would be most desirable. Good prospects.

Apply stating full particulars as to nationality, age, religion and qualifications, etc., to B. D. JOSHI Kamaon Lodge, Dehra Dun.

WANTED—TWELVE Sub-Inspectors for the Calcutta Police on pay of Rs. 125 rising to Rs. 175 a month plus conveyance allowance of Rs. 20 and free quarters.

Printed forms of application can be obtained from the Office of the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, by candidates who have passed at least the I. A. or I. Sc. examination.

F. L. HALLIDAY,
Commissioner of Police.

Calcutta, 2nd April 1914.

WANTED a DRAFTSMAN on the Temporary Establishment Pay Rupees 50/- per month. Preference will be given to applicant with experience in Buildings, Bridges and Roads and capable of taking out quantities and preparing Estimates. Applications with copies of testimonials which will not be returned will be received by the undersigned on or before April 15th, 1914.

(Sd) S. C. MOULD,
Executive Engineer, Poona District.
Poona, 30 March, 1914. 2126

WANTED—An Experienced and Practical Electrical Engineer to run the machinery, electric installation and workshop of the Gaya Jail and Printing Press (now in course of erection). The successful candidate who will have to join almost at once, will be on probation for six months.

Pay Rs. 100 per month. Apply by April 12th, stating full particulars, age, experience etc., with copies of testimonials which will not be returned, to

JOHN MULVANY,
Lt.-Col., I.M.S.,
Offg. Inspector General of Prison,
Bihar and Orissa.

Ranchi, 30th March, 1914.

WANTED for Shri Raghunata Vidyalaya, Ratangarh,

1.—PRINCIPAL, being a graduate and experienced teacher, a follower of Sanatandharma, knowing perfect Hindu and Sanskrit

2.—A TEACHER, matriculated, with the same qualifications.

3.—A GOVERNESS for a gentleman's private Girls' School, Ratangarh, a competent Hindi and Sanskrit teacher.

Pay according to qualifications. Applicants are invited to correspond with the undersigned together with copies of their testimonials.

Sagarmull Muhalaka,
Secretary, Raghunath Vidyalaya,
Ratangarh (Bikaner).

1435

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE one JOST FAN almost new. The ideal fan for a sick or office room. Price reasonable, open to an offer. Apply to Box No. 389, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2194

FOR SALE end of April Motor Car 30 H. P. Studebaker, practically new and fully guaranteed, Rs. 3,500. Apply to MOTOR CAR Post Box No. 333, Bombay. 2138

PIANO. Full Grand by Chappell & Co., FOR SALE. Good as new. Cost Rs. 1,200. Will sell at a sacrifice. Owner going home. Apply "TSA" c/o "Bombay Chronicle." 2190

FOR SALE—6 cyl. 18/24 H. P. RENAULT CAR, with luxurious limousine body, four comfortable seats inside, Michelin tyres, two of them steel studded; five Ducellier lamps, horn, once spare wheel in a box fitted in a well on the step board; luggage railing on the canopy, with tools and spares. Done up in Paris before despatch. If you want a reliable handsome car, do not miss this opportunity. Apply to Box No. 385 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2178

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Greyhounds, keen and fast, a year old, very promising, each Rs. 60, or Rs. 100 the pair.

Address JAMES. GARDINER, Saharanpur. 1590

BARGAIN FOR SALE Light car two seated Rs. 2,000; no offers, or wanted in exchange motor cycle with side car and reasonable cash. GENERAL ENGINEERING Co., 65, Apollo Street. 2175

FOR SALE—One Park Phaeton by Roch and Hokins, in very good condition, especially ordered from England. Apply

J. R. S. KHARAS,
Stone House,
2141 Middle Colaba.

LATEST MODEL OVERLAND MOTOR CARS—We can OFFER balance of stock at very low prices to clear 25-30 h.-p. 4 cylinder, quick detachable rims, fully equipped, silent running, economical upkeep, going at bargain prices. Only a limited number, apply immediately:—

AMERICAN AUTOMOBILE COMPANY,
35, Meadows Street,
2122 Bombay.

A "Trilby Car," four-seated, by Windover, Long Acre, London, suitable for cob or horse 15-3; very smart and easy running, cost landed, Rs. 1,200. Price Rs. 550.

A set of black English Harness, silver mounted, in very good condition, suitable for horse 15-1. Price Rs. 45.

A pair of handsome young Bloodhounds "Nero" and "Neva"; dog and bitch, prize winners at dog shows. 14 months old. Pedigree on application. Price Rs. 500 the pair.

Apply to DOUGLAS STRAIGHT, I. G. Police, Lucknow. 1377

TO BE LET.

A YOUNG MAN desires rooms with board. Colaba preferred. Address to Box No. 388, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2185

A well ventilated OFFICE ROOM TO BE LET. Apply LENTIN'S COMMERCIAL INSTITUTION 283, Hornby Road 2196

TO BE LET—Ground floor office room (38 ft. X 20 ft.) in the most central situation in the fort, available from 15th April. For rent and further particulars apply to Box No. 392, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2200

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

ON behalf of our client Mr. Nadirshah Nowroji Mukadam, NOTICE is hereby given to the PUBLIC that Bai Jarbai, the wife of our said client and the daughter of Edalji Kuverji Dordi, has left our client's house, and is no longer under his protection. The public are hereby warned from having any dealings with her and that if any person acts otherwise inspite of this warning, he or she will do so at his or her own risk and responsibility.

Dated this 6th day of April 1914.

TYABJI DAYABHAI & CO,
Attorneys for
2192 Nadirshah Nowroji Mukadam.

THE EASTERN MARITIME, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the STATUTORY MEETING of the Eastern Maritime, Limited, called in accordance with section 75 of the Indian Company's Act, and the SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Eastern Maritime, Limited will be held at the Registered Office of the Company Kanta Building, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th April, 1914, at 3 p.m., (S. T.), to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet for the period ending March 31, 1914.
2. To confirm the appointment of Directors.
3. To appoint an auditor for the next year and fix his remuneration.

By Order of the Board,
B. KASHANI & Co.,
AGENTS.
Bombay, 5th April, 1914. 2203

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 438 of 1910.

SHAMRAO MORABA and another... Plaintiffs.

v.

SHIVSHANKAR MORABA and others... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Consent Order made in the above suit bearing date the 30th day of January, 1913, the following immoveable property will be sold by public Auction, by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House, on Wednesday, the 8th day of April, 1914, at the hour of Four O'clock in the afternoon, (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All the estate and interest of the Plaintiffs and the Defendants abovenamed in all that piece or parcel of cocoanut land or ground situate at Dadar Mahim Agar outside the Fort in the Registration Sub District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 2595 square yards and forming portion of a large plot of land admeasuring 5250 square yards and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 409 New No. 4186, Old Survey No. 693 New Survey No. 1666 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes in G Ward under Ward No. 2574 (1) 2577 (1) Street No. 39-42 Mahim Agar and bounded on the North by a public passage on the East by the remaining portion of the larger plot mentioned above, on the West by the property belonging to Parbhadevi Temple and on the South by the property of Domingo Luis and which said piece of land is marked F under property No. 2 on the Plan filed in the Commissioner's Office on the 17th day of September 1912.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Mirza Mirza and Mangaldas Attorneys for the Defendants 1 to 4 and 8 abovenamed at No. 19, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 27th day of February 1914.

(Sd.) J. E. MODI,
Commissioner.
2013

NOTICES.

THE HINDUSTAN TEA AND FISHERY, LIMITED.

(Registered under the Indian Companies' Act).

Capital—Rs. 2,00,000.

DIVIDED into 20,000 shares of Rs. 10 each payable in five instalments at an interval of two months.

DIRECTORS—The Hon'ble Mr. Ramani Mohon Das, Tea Planter and Zemindar, Karimganj. Babu Kasi Nath Das, late Superintendent, Bidyanagar and Channighat Tea Gardens, Director, All India Tea and Trading Co. Babu Debendra Nath Data Manager, Kalinagar T. E.

GARDEN—Started on about 4,000 acres of land between Latu and Langai stations on the A. B. Rly. Purchase of running tea concern in the Sylhet District, yielding annual profits of Rs. 15,000 is also being arranged.

FISHERY—Half a dozen big tanks near Itakhola station on the A. B. Rly. arranged. Further tanks and bheels are being taken up. Large number of shares already subscribed. For shares and other particulars please apply to:—

THE NATIONAL TRADING SYNDICATE,
Karimganj Sylhett.

RELIABLE AND RESPECTABLE SHARE SELLING AGENTS ARE WANTED ON LIBERAL COMMISSION. 1512

MATHERAN GYMKHANA RACES.

SATURDAY 11th and MONDAY 13th APRIL.

SPECIAL TRAINS conveying first and second class passengers will be run from BOMBAY to MATHERAN and back on the 11th and 13th April provided a sufficient number of passengers intimate their intention of travelling by these specials, if run, and purchase tickets, before noon on Friday the 10th April and Sunday the 12th April respectively.

The trains will run to the following timings:—

OUTWARD.

Bombay dep. 11-25.
Matheran arr. 15-5.

RETURN.

Matheran dep. 19-30.
Bombay arr. 23-15.

Return Fares. 1st class Rs. 11-11, 2nd class Rs. 6-3.

A Restaurant car will be attached to the Race Special Train over the G. I. P.

Definite information as to whether these special trains will run can be obtained from the Station Superintendent, Victoria Terminus after 12 noon Friday 10th and Sunday 12th April respectively, and will be notified in the evening papers of Friday and morning papers of Monday. Only first and second class passengers and hand luggage will be conveyed by these special trains.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
April 6th, 1913. 262

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act 1882.

And

In the matter of the Indian Specie Bank, Limited.

ADVERTISEMENT FOR CREDITORS.

THE creditors of the above named Company are required on or before the 16th day of May 1914 to send their names and addresses and the particulars of their debts or claims and names and addresses of their attorneys (if any) to John Sanders Slater, Esq., of Bombay, the Official Liquidator of the abovenamed Indian Specie Bank, Ltd., at the registered office of the said Company at Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay and if so required by notice in writing from the Official Liquidator or in person or by their attorneys, to come in and prove their said debts or claims as shall be specified in such notice or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts or claims are proved.

The 15th day of June 1914 at 10-30 o'clock in the forenoon at the said registered office of the Company at Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the said debts and claims.

Dated this 7th day of March 1914.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
1847 Prothonotary, High Court.

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE.

Daily Express between Bombay, Delhi, Ferozepore Lahore, Rawalpindi and Peshawar. Also an additional Fast Passenger train between Bombay and Delhi.

Down. Northern Express. 1, 2, 3.	Stations.	Up. Northern Express. 1, 2, 3.
H. M.		H. M.
21. 0 Dep:	Bombay (Colaba) Arr:	8.30
20.37 Arr:	Muttra Dep.	8.45
22.20 ,,	Delhi ,,	6.0
5.48 ,,	Bhatinda ,,	23.43
7.21 ,,	Ferozepore Cantt: ,,	22. 9
8.56 ,,	Lahore Cant: West ,,	20.32
11.17 ,,	Wazirabad ,,	17.50
13.30 ,,	Sialkot (change at Wazirabad) ,,	15.51
12.49 ,,	Jhelum ,,	16.13
15.50 ,,	Rawalpindi ,,	13.32
19.10 ,,	Newshera ,,	9.47
20.13 ,,	Peshawar Cantt: ,,	8.48

A 1st and 2nd class carriage runs through on this train between Bombay and Ambala via Saharanpur to the following timings:—

Down. Northern Express. 1, 2, 3.	Stations.	Up. Northern Express. 1, 2, 3
H. M.		H. M.
21. 0 Dep:	Bombay (Colaba)	Arr: 8.30
23.50 ,,	Delhi	,, 4.35
1.25 Arr:	Meerut Cantt:	Dep: 2.11
3.27 ,,	Saharanpur	,, 23. 5
5.10 ,,	Ambala Cantt:	,, 21.8

Daily Mail and Fast Passenger trains between Bombay and Kathiawar via Viramgam.

Down. Gujarat Fast Mail Passenger.	Stations.	Up. Fast Gujarat Passenger Mail.
1, 2, 3. 1, 2, 3.		1, 2, 3. 1, 2, 3.
P. M. H. M.		H. M. H. M.
21.30 21.45 Dep:	Bombay (Colaba) Arr:	6.45 7.30
21.55 22.14 ,,	Grant Road ,,	6. 6 7. 9
7.11 7.10 Arr:	Baroda Dep:	21. 0 23.45
9.40 10.20 ,,	Ahmedabad ,,	17.35 21.20
5.40 12.35 ,,	Viramgam (change for Kathiawar). ,,	15.20 19.15

The Fast Passenger trains connect at Baroda with through trains for and from Delhi as follows:—

7.40 Dep:	Baroda	Arr:	20.15
6.55 Arr:	Delhi	Dep:	21.20

Note.—For timings of up trains read from bottom to top of column.

FREDERICK W. HANSON,
General Traffic Manager.

NOTICES:

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO holding AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S BILL of LADING per s. s. "GRAF TISZA ISTVAN," of the Hungarian Levant Line, are hereby informed of the arrival of the Steamer, and requested to apply to this OFFICE for DELIVERY ORDERS and to take IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS, landed at the Victoria Dock Shed No. 16.

The Company's SURVEYOR, Captain METCALFE, will attend every morning to survey damages.

APPLICATIONS for SURVEYS must reach the undersigned in time, so that the SURVEY can take place latest in the MORNING of the SEVENTH DAY.

ALL CLAIMS or shortages and damages must be sent in within ONE MONTH of the Steamer's arrival, or they WILL NOT BE PAID.

W. DENSO,
2205 Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Anchor Line S/S KIRKEE has arrived from Glasgow and Liverpool and discharges in the Victoria Dock.

CONSIGNEES are REQUESTED to present their Bills of Lading for our countersignature and to take delivery of their goods without delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of Consignees unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay. Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by the steamer's surveyor before the goods are removed to the unclaimed warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain Metcalf will attend every morning. Holders of through Bill of Lading are requested to make written, not verbal, application regarding their goods, failing, the undersigned will not be responsible for any delay caused by consigness not being advised of arrival of such goods.

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Agent.

Graham's Building.
Bombay 7th April 1914. 2201

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. HAJI MAHOMED CASSUM MOORAD the sole surviving Executor of the last Will and Testament of the late Haji Issuf Mahomed Sulleman deceased has contracted to sell to our client Mr. SURAJMAL HARNANDRAI the undermentioned property. Any person or persons having or making any claim against the said property by way of sale, mortgage, transfer, lease, exchange, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lien or otherwise howsoever, is or are requested to make the same known in writing to us at our office at No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim, and the same, if any, shall be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the Bungalow and other buildings standing thereon situate at Warden Road in the City of Bombay in the registration District and sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 7855 Square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 52 and 214 New No. 487, Old Survey No. 87 and New Survey No. 4-7106 and registered in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 3524 (1) and Street No. 41 and are bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North by the passage of the Agiary of the late Hormusji Dadabhoy beyond which is the property of Mr. Hormusji Dinshaw Petit known as Chateau Petit and on or towards the South and East by the property of Pallonji Framji Mehta and others on or towards the West by the Warden Road.

MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM & MADAN,
Dated this 7th day of April, 1914.
Purchaser's Attorneys.
2204.

AUCTION SALE.

D'LAL AND COMPANY.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT, BOMBAY.

Messrs. D'Lal & Co., are instructed to sell by public auction, on Friday, the 10 instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Sitaram Building 1st floor Crawford Market the following furniture:—

Bedsteads wooden single and double, iron bedsteads with mattresses, gas lamps complete with fittings and kitson lamps, and tables, glass cupboards, hat stands teapoys, tiled teapoys, office chairs, writing tables, round octagon tables, umbrella stands, crockery stands, safe, Japanese vases, dressing chest of drawers etc. etc.,

The property of the proprietor Sardar Hindu Hotel disposing of the furniture to replace by new designed furniture.

The above property is on view.

D'LAL & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 8th April, 1914.

WORLDS GREATEST PLEASURE.

is to enjoy the advantages of perfect health. Many young men often betake themselves to various vices that break down the health and very soon render them fit for nothing but the sick-bed. Isn't it a sad thing?

ATANK NIGRAH PILLS

is the only safe and reliable remedy for all diseases resulting from youthful indulgence. It tones up the entire nervous system.

It imparts wonderful strength and vigour by increasing and purifying the blood and preventing waste..

It is invaluable in weak digestion and constipation. In short, it supplies everything that a man should have.

Price: Re. 1 for a box of 32 pills.
Write to-day:—Vaidya Shastri

MANISAHNKER GOVINDJI,
ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY.
Jamnagar Kathiawar.
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.,

No. 22. APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

AUCTION SALE OF HIGH CLASS STAPLED COTTON.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 8th instant, at 5-15 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at Mody Bunder, on account of the Insurance offices concerned:—

About 315 Full Pressed bales of Fine high class machine ginned stapled, Akola, Khandwa, Khandesh, Oomravati, Broach, and Wardha Cotton slightly damaged by fire and water.

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF HIGH CLASS STAPLED COTTON.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 8th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at Mody Bunder, on account of the concerned:—

About 1,100 Full Pressed bales of fine high class machine ginned stapled Akola, Khandwa, Khandesh, Oomravati, Broach, and Wardha Cotton very slightly damaged by fire and water.

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

BONA FIDE SALE.

TO-MORROW THURSDAY, the 9th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on the 3rd Floor at Frere Road, Fort, opposite the European General Hospital and next to "Bombay Samachar," and Temperance Hotel, valuable household furniture, glass and crockeryware, tables and chairs, teapoys, sofas, flower vases, phonograph table and wall clocks, teakwood and blackwood single and double bedsteads, one iron safe with stand, lamps, wooden cases, jars, cooking, utensils, benches, etc., etc., the property of a deceased Parsi lady.

The above is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF CINEMATOGRAPH FILMS.

Under instructions from R.D. Sethna Esqr. the Official Liquidator of the Credit Bank of India Limited (in Liquidation) Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will on SATURDAY, the 11th instant at 3-30 p.m., (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on account and at the risk of Mr. A.C. Patel of Main Street Poona:—

18 Cinematograph films, one photo and 2 negatives.

The above is now on view.

On SATURDAY, the 11th instant, at 3-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods etc.,

The property of a gentleman consisting of large dining tables, arm and without arm chairs, sideboards, dumbawaiters, drawing room sofas and chairs, fancy cabinets, cup-boards, easy-chairs, almyrahs, screen, dressing tables, chest of drawers, revolving top writing tables, baba craddle; bedsteads, glass and crockeryware commodes, coir matting etc., etc.

At 2 p.m. (S.T.).

1 handsome strong rubber tyred victoria, in good order.

1 secondhand glass fronted miniature office brougham.

1 secondhand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.

1 cycle carriage, in good order. The property of Col. R. N. Gamble.

1 Bay gelding, thoroughly quiet in saddle and a very nice ride.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 8th April, 1914.

AMUSEMENTS.

IMPERIAL CINEMATOGRAPH
CHARNI ROAD.

To-Night
WE SHALL PRESENT
THE
MAGNIFICENT PHOTO-PLAY
MAX WISHES HE ADN'T

A powerful Comedy absolutely packed with Fun and Merriment.

Also

2 Ripping Comics and Acrobats.

Look out Friday the 10th.
Pathe's Great Masterpiece
MUMMERS.

A FILM PLAY 3,600 FEET LONG.

This film has packed all the finest picture theatres in London and the Provinces.

1½ HOUR SHOWS 1½
7 to 8-30. 8-45 to 10-15, 10-30 to 12.
GRAND PRIZE SHOW ON FRIDAY the 10th
5 to 6-30 p. m.
POPULAR PRICES.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR

At 6-30 and 10 p.m.

TO-NIGHT

DELAVALE & GILBERT

in a military absurdity.

MISS LILLY VOCKLER

Popular Singer of Catchy Songs.

Last nights of

MISS ELSIE PATTMANN

who will render by special request

"THE LOST CHORD."

MISS DORIS COOKE

Soprano Soubrette

and

MR. GEORGE ROBINS

Who will give his unique entertainment **"A NIGHT WITH THE STARS,"** in which he gives life-like impersonations of **R. G., KNOLES, EUGENE STRATTON-WILKIE BARD** and other **LONDON STARS.**

60 YEARS A QUEEN.

QUEEN VICTORIA, THE GOOD,

from 1837 to the end of the Crimean War.

£20,000

was expended to perfect every detail. The famous characters of the Victorian Era, portrayed with uncanny fidelity.

THE EXCELSIOR CHOIR, under the direction of Mr. Louis Cowen, will sing in the Westminster Abbey Scenes and render **SPECIAL CHORAL MUSIC.**

On Good Friday Cinema Programme only at 6-30 and 10 p. m.

AMUSEMENTS.

LA SCALA

PALACE OF VARIETIES

BANDMANN-RICKARD CIRCUIT OF THEATRES.

Implies the best in Vaudeville.

6-30 TWICE NIGHTLY 10.

LAST TWO NIGHTS OF

REYNOLDS AND DONEGAN

THE WHIRLWIND WHIRLERS

You will never have the opportunity of seeing an act of this description in Bombay again.

LUCILLE SAVOY

THE SINGING VENUS

ALBERTO MARINI

THE GREAT TENOR—CARUSO'S RIVAL.

WILLIAMS AND RANKIN

THE MUSICAL DUO

LATEST FILM RELEASES FROM LONDON.

The only Theatre in Bombay that gives

CHANGE OF ARTISTES EVERY WEEK

LOOK OUT! FRIDAY NEXT

ANOTHER GIGANTIC ATTRACTION

GRAND "HOLIDAY" BILL

Includes

8 ARTISTES 8

From the World's

LEADING MUSIC HALLS AND THEATRES

Take our advice and Book your seats

Plan at ROSE & Co.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

Charni Road. TO-NIGHT! Tel. No. 1271

A Drama Bristling with Sensation.

THE HIDDE MESSAGE IN TWO PARTS.

SEE:—

The exciting motor-chase. The sensational balloon flight.

The thrilling boat-race. The balloon on fire

And the tremendous balloon catastrophe.

Packed full from end to end with exciting incidents that will hold all simply spellbound.

THE LADY o SHALOTT

A picturesque rendering of Tennyson's famous poem.

Full Complement of Comics.

3 Shows of 1¼ Hours.

7 to 8-15; 8-30 to 9-45; 10 to 11-15.

Saturday & Sunday. { Extra Show—11-15 to 12-30 / Prize Show—5-30 to 6-45.

Films for Sale or Hire.

TWO GRAND STAR FILM

"FOR EAST IS EAST"

AND

"BLIND RETRIBUTION"

AT THE

OLYMPIA PICTURE PALACE

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

The one depicting the despotism and utmost cruelty of an Oriental Prince. The other showing superstitions in most horrible form.

Saturday and Sunday, Matinee,

5-15 to 6-45, and every nigh 7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30 and 11 to 12-30 (S.T.)

HALF PRICES.

Sandhurst Road.

Telephone 1266.

A CARD.

Are you desirous of entering into public life? A fluent command of English is an indispensable asset. Take a course of lessons *with* me in vocabulary-building. I am a self-taught man, and therefore free from any proneness towards scholastic pedantry. I know from first-hand experience the difficulties that beset the beginner. My instructions are simple and direct; and I take a painstaking interest in the progress of my pupils. My services are also available for collaboration in any literary work Interview by appointment.

GEOFFREY ISAACS,

C/o "The Bombay Chronicle."

GENUINE CARARA

MARBLE STATUARY.

A few select pieces at

English Prices.

PREMIER ART SALON,

Navasari Building.

HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

Do you travel much? Any headaches? Slip a box of Stearns' Headache Cure in your pocket or travelling bag. Simple easy to take but effective.

ALL INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 7.

The disturbance affecting Northwest India continued to give unusually heavy and widespread rain. The skies are now cleared in the west and rainfall being followed by an intense cold wave the maximum temperature in South-west Punjab yesterday was twenty-two degrees below normal. Heavy rainfall also occurred in Burma. Rainfall has been nearly general in the North-west Frontier Province, Kashmir, Punjab, West United Provinces and Burma; and local in Rajputana.

Moulmein reports three inches; Tavoy, Rangoon and Bassein one, Kyuakpyu and Maymyo one and a half; Thayetmyo and Cuttack three quarters, Bareilly, Roodkie, Dehra-Dun Mukteswar one; Chakrata and Mussoorie two; Ludhiana, Sialkot, Simla, Cherat, Khushab and Peshawar one and a half; Lahore one, Rawalpindi and Srinagar two; Sonamarag three; Bikaner one.

Forecast—Decrease of rainfall in the North-West Frontier Province, Rajputana and West Punjab. Further rain in Kashmir, East Punjab and United Provinces. Probable extension eastwards into Northeast India. Rainfall is likely to decree in Burma.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 7th April 1914, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Nearly general rain has fallen; Multan has had 0.10". Rawalpindi 1.87", Lahore 0.93", Sirsa 1.34" and Ambala 0.28". Skies are heavily clouded in the submontane districts and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess. Owing to the rainfall day temperature is in considerable defect; night temperature is also lower than usual in the south-west and the east Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The air is damper than usual.

Sind and Rajputana.—Bikaner records 1.17" of rain and Kotah 0.17". Skies are lightly to moderately clouded in the extreme eastern districts of Rajputana and clear elsewhere. Humidity is in defect in lower Sind and in excess over the rest of the division. Both maximum and minimum temperatures are in considerable defect at Jacobabad and Bikaner and in moderate defect at Ajmer.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The air is generally dauper than usual. Day temperature is in defect in Gujarat; night temperature is in excess in Central India West.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Minimum temperature is generally in excess.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded in north Hyderabad and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect at Nizamabad and Ahmadnagar and normal or in excess at other stations.

General Remarks.—The disturbance has caused nearly general and moderate to heavy rain associated with thunderstorms in the Punjab and the adjacent parts of west Rajputana and local rain in east Rajputana. Thunder and duststorms have occured also in the United Provinces and Central India West but precipitation has been insignificant. The disturbance has extended eastwards.

Local dust or thunderstorms are likely in the submontane districts of the Punjab, the United Provinces and the eastern half of the Central Provinces. Some showers may occur in east Rajputana

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a.m on TUESDAY, the 7th of April 1914.

STATION.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st Dec. to date.	Variation 1st Dec. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (6th)	70.3	58.0	58	..	10.74	0.03
Jask	87.1	69.7	51	..	4.54	0.53
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do (6hr)	87.0	72.2	41	..	?	?
PUNJAB—						
Multan	74.7	56.8	73	0.10	1.75	0.18
Rawalpindi	69.2	55.0	88	1.87	13.51	4.91
Lahore	76.9	59.7	88	0.93	4.49	1.07
Sirsa	85.1	58.0	89	1.34	2.99	1.28
Ambala	79.7	59.7	86	0.28	2.51	—3.00
	92.0	64.8	75	..	0.74	—2.11
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	101.3	69.8	85	0.09	0.41	—1.19
Mainpuri	99.8	67.9	85	0.08	1.60	—0.51
Jhansi	102.8	71.0	78	0.03	0.94	—0.87
Cawnpore	96.6	72.1	74	..	1.25	—0.77
Allahabad	99.9	76.7	45	..	1.67	—0.46
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobad	86.1	56.0	52	..	2.41	1.30
Karachi	83.8	69.7	68	..	2.11	0.68
Ajmer	90.6	61.2	50	..	2.73	1.43
Jaipore	95.2	68.1	63	0.01	0.87	—0.60
Kotah	103.6	75.6	52	0.17	1.20	0.24
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dwarka	84.8	74.7	70	..	0.36	—0.32
Veraval	81.3	73.3	81	..	0.11	—0.36
Rajkot	99.0	70.7	73	..	0.08	—0.42
Bhavnagar	100.2	71.8	78	..	0.04	—0.53
Surat	88.5	75.6	67	..	0.04	—0.31
Ahmedabad	101.5	71.6	65	..	0.09	—0.31
Dessa	91.9	67.1	50	..	0.16	—0.35
Neemuch	97.6	74.8	56	..	0.14	—0.67
Indore	98.6	74.7	63	0.02	0.44	—0.47
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	99.9	72.5	37	..	6.65	4.06
Saugor	99.8	75.6	43	..	2.16	—0.16
Hoshangabad	101.3	77.2	28	..	2.47	0.72
Khandwa	104.6	77.3	51	..	0.30	—0.90
Akola	103.9	78.2	40	..	1.05	—1.01
Amraoti	103.7	81.3	33	..	1.79	—0.28
Nagpur	103.7	81.3	45	..	2.38	—0.24
Chanda	102.5	83.0	70	..	1.63	—1.32
Raipur	101.7	74.6	48	..	2.52	0.15
KONKAN—						
Bombay	85.3	75.4	69	..	0.08	—0.51
Ratnagiri	86.5	71.7	63	..	..	—0.74
Mormugao	88.2	75.9	73	..	..	—1.19
Karwar	88.4	74.6	79	..	..	—1.93
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	102.4	71.4	60	..	0.08	—0.81
Ahmednagar	98.3	66.9	41	..	0.16	—1.37
Poona	99.4	66.7	77	..	0.04	—1.26
Sholapur	101.3	71.9	50	..	0.01	—1.72
Hitapur	98.8	68.7	71	..	0.24	—1.39
Belgaum	92.0	62.5	71	..	0.82	—1.68
Aurangabad	99.4	71.3	64	..	0.01	—1.47
Nizamabad (Indur)	103.0	79.5	20	..	0.44	—1.49
Hyderabad	98.4	75.0	67	..	0.26	—2.14
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	89.4	76.9	67	..	0.93	—2.58
Calicut	89.0	79.6	68	..	4.67	—2.50
Cochin	91.9	78.5	70	0.01	5.17	—6.88
Colombo	90.3	75.2	93	0.08	32.85	3.57
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masilipatam	91.2	77.0	71	..	0.23	—6.74
Bellary	101.0	74.1	82	..	0.56	—1.99
Cuddapah	101.9	77.1	68	..	3.41	—1.44
Madras	90.7	76.6	85	..	29.82	9.31
Bangalore	92.9	70.4	69	..	0.54	—3.81
Coimbatore	98.6	71.7	70	..	4.37	—1.05
Trichinopoly	99.8	76.3	66	..	11.23	1.90
Negapatam	89.3	80.8	73	..	58.59	24.05

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F., and to the level of the sea, at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time on the 7th April, was 30·056 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch. for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the steam at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch. for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

BOMBAY, 6th April 1914.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to deg. Fahr.	..Inches.	29.826
Temperature of Air	..degrees.	80.8
Wet Bulb Thermometer	.. „	74.1
Dew Point	.. „	71.4
Relative humidity of Air	.. „	0.736
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)		3.2
Maximum temperature of Air .	..degrees	85.3
Minimum do do	.. „	74.9
General direction of wind from midnight to midnight		W. NW, WSW.
Movement of Wind do. ..	miles	114

SUN, MOON & TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of Water is at Prince's Dock sill.

1914.	High Water.				
Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time. h.	m.	Depth on Sill. ft.	in.
	April				
Tue.	7	m 8	41	25	3
Wed.	8	m 9	21a	27	2
		9	39	28	0
Thurs.	9	m 10	3a	28	0
		10	30	28	3
Fri.	10	m 11	44a	28	
		11	18	29	8
Sat.	11	m 11	24a	29	5
		0	4a	30	0
Sun.	12	m 0	3	30	1
		0	49a	30	0
Mon	13	m 0	42	28	2
		1	34a	29	

1914	Low Water.				
Day of week.	Day of months.	Bombay Mean Time. h	m	Depth on Sill. ft.	in.
	April.				
Tues.	7	m 2	51	19	2
		2	40a	17	3
Wed.	8	m 3	31	17	7
		3	31a	17	0
Thurs.	9	m 4	10	16	6
		4	20a	16	6
Fri.	10	m 4	49	14	8
		5	7a	16	3
Sat.	11	m 5	23	13	8
		5	53a	16	3
Sun.	12	m 6	8	13	3
		6	30	17	0
Mon.	13	m 6	49	13	5
		7	26a	17	10

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to India Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

April.	Sunrise.	Sunset.
7. (Tues.)	6h. 28m.	6h. 54m.
8. (Wed.)	6h. 28m.	6h. 54m.
9. (Thur.)	6h. 27m.	6h. 54m.
10. (Fri.)	6h. 26m.	6h. 55m.
11. (Sat.)	6h. 25m.	6h. 55m.
12 (Sun.)	6h. 24m.	6h. 55m.
13. (Mon.)	6h. 24m.	6h. 56m.

PHASES OF MOON.—

Full Moon	April.	10th.	6h.	58. 2m.	P.M.
Perigree.	do.	10th.			
Last Quarter.	do.	17th.			
New Moon.	do.	25th.	4h.	51. 0m	P.M.
Apogee.	d.	23rd.	11-0h.		P.M.
First Quarter.	May.	3rd	11h.	59. 0m.	A.M.

THE INDIAN CEMENT CO., LIMITED.

The second annual meeting of the Indian Cement Company, Limited, will be held on Wednesday, the 15th April, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at its Registered Office, Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay.

The Directors in their Report state that the calls made up to 31st December 1913 on 4,800 Shares amount to Rs. 150 per Share making a total of Rs. 7,20,000. Out of this amount Rs. 48,100 was outstanding on the 31st December 1913 but Rs. 45,200 has since been paid leaving a balance of Rs. 2,900 still to be recovered. The expenditure up to 31st December 1913 was Rs. 6,20,255 as shown in the Accounts. Out of the balance of Rs. 100 per Share remaining to be called up the Directors have made a call of Rs. 50 per Share payable on 25th May. They do not anticipate that they will have to make the last call of Rs. 50 per Share at present. An issue of Rs. 1,00,000 Debentures has been made and for the present it is not proposed to issue any more Debentures. The Company's Consulting Engineer, Mr. Herbert W. Anderson, C.E., has been in India since 15th November 1913 and has given his personal attention to the construction of the Works. The whole Works are practically completed now and it is expected that work will be started next month on the regulating of the machinery and tuning of the Kilns and that regular working of cement manufacture will commence about the middle of May.

The Company's revenue from Interest and Transfer-fees from the date of the registration of the Company up to 31st December 1913 amounted to Rs. 13,823-13-5 against which interest on Debentures, office and other expenses have been charged leaving a balance of Rs. 1,811-7-2 as net revenue. The Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas and Mr. Purshotamdas Thakordas retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election. Mr. A. J. Bilimoria having resigned his seat on the Board on his appointment as Debenture Director in place of Azim Shree Vajsurwala, Mr. R. D. Tata was appointed in his place in accordance with Article 102 of the Articles of Association. The meeting will be asked to confirm his appointment. Mr. R.D. Tata is also eligible for re-election.

After the stress and worry of a busy day, at the office take a dose of Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract. It infuses a new strength and energy.

When other remedies fail to cure that headache, here's the cure. Stearns' Headache cure headache gone in a few minutes.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

April 7th.

S.S. Crown	Richards	Karachi Apr. 4
S.S. Beme	Younger	Rangoon Mar 28
S.S. Palamcotta	Elton	Durban Mar. 10
S.S. Ville-de-la-Ciotat	Lafont	Noumea Feb. 27
S.S. Kirklee	Currie	Newport Mar 9

The following vessels obtained her portclearance yesterday:—

S.S. Inverness	Venus	Calcutta
S.S. Ville-de-la-Ciotat	Lafont	Marseilles

The following vessels began to load yesterday.

Steamer	Grof Jiszon Istvan	for Sydney
„	Reichenfels	for Hamburg etc.
„	Exford	for Hull etc.
„	Cloutsham	for Marseilles etc.
„	Crown	for Hull etc.

S. S. Crown:—The steamer Crown, 2,740 tons, Captain W. Richards, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, which port she had left on April 4, with ballast.

S. S. Beme:—The steamer Beme, 1,899 tons, Captain J. Younger, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, which port she had left on March 28, with a cargo of kerosine oil.

S. S. Palamcotta:—The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Palamcotta, 2,207 tons, Captain G. R. Elton, arrived in harbour yesterday from Durban, which port she had left on March 19 with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Ville-de-la-Ciotat: The Messageries Maritimes Coy's steamer Ville-de-la-Ciotat, 3,557 tons, Captain B. Lafont, will sail today for Marseilles with a general and same bottom cargo and passengers.

S. S. Inverness:—The steamer Inverness, 2,401 tons, Captain J. E. Venus, will sail to-day for Calcutta, with ballast.

S. S. Kirklee:—The steamer Kirklee, 2,275 tons, Captain A. Currie, arrived in harbour yesterday from Newport, which port she had left on March 9, with a general cargo.

S. S. Malada:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Malada, passed Lisbon on the evening of the 5th instant.

The British India Steam Navigation Co.'s steamer Mashobra, left Suez on the evening of the 4th instant.

S. S. Clan Stuart:—The Clan Line Steam Navigation Co.'s S. S. Clan Stuart arrived in London on the morning of the 6th instant.

S. S. Moldavia:—The P. and O. Steam Navigation Co.'s S. S. Moldavia, arrived at Suez from Colombo, on the morning of the 5th instant.

S. S. Himalaya:—The P. and O. Company's S. S. Himalaya, arrived at Aden, at 8-30 a.m. on Monday, the 6th instant.

S. S. Olympia:—The Anchor Line S. S. Olympia Homeward bound arrived at Suez, on the 5th instant.

S. S. Varienbad:—The Australian Lloyd steamer Varienbad, from Bombay, arrived at Aden, on the 6th instant at 7-30 a.m.

Tuesday, April. 7th 1914.

P. DOCK.

Shed Steamer	Capt.	Ago
A. King George	Burnett	D. N. & Sons
B Rinaldo	Chilton	J. F. Co
C. & R. Matteppo	Greggon	K. N. & Co
D. & E. Chanda	Gun Cunningham	M. M. & Co
F. Ramenfels	Kinkens	W. & A. G. & Co
H. Cairntoor	Purvis	D. N. & Sons
K. Inuani	Lyon	K. N. & Co
M. Tsuyabi	Kass A. M.	Ieswani & Co
N. Ormidale	Thompson	W. & A. G. & Co
O. Masuri	Gore	T. M. & Co
P. Braunfels	Oltmann	W. & A. G. & Co

V. DOCK.

1. Trantenfels	Metz	T. M. & Co
2. Circassia	Osborne	W. & A. G. & Co
3. Kommodore	Muhlfaner	A. S. & Co
4. Lazna	Darmess	D. N. & Sons
6. Merton Hall	Merla	K. N. & Co
7. Nippon	Franovich	A. L. S. N. & Co
7. Uriana	Downing	M. M. & Co
8. Habsburg	Huber	A. S. L. N. & Co
9. Assaye	Coldwell	P. & O. S. N. Co
10 & 11 Iris	Walsh	M. M. & Co
12&13 Culna	Farquharson	M. M. & Co
14 Kasara	Denne	M. M. & Co
15. Colombo Maru	Kawashima	N. Y. K

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1. Mantua	Vibert	P. & O. S. N. & Co
5. Cheltonian	James	T. M. & Co
6 India	Talbot	P. & O. S. N. & Co

M. W. D. D.

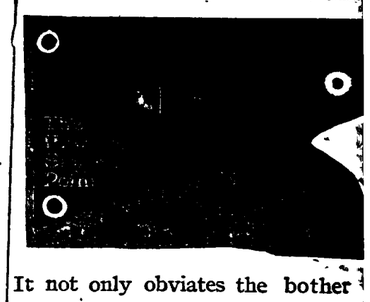
Baron Cawdor	Cuskie	T. M. & Co

OFFSIDE.

N Dalsai Maru	Kira	O. S. K

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Abydos	Davis	A. S. M. & Co
Arlington	Court	M. Books T. M & Co
Aviemoor	Kefod	T. Jeewandas & Co
Bankura	Whytehead	M. M. & Co
Belle of England	Keley	A. Y. & Co
Baroda	Horscroft	M. M. & Co
Barrefels	Engelage	W. & A. G. & Co
Brasiliana	Snowdon	W. & A. G. Co
Bombay Maru	Komatsubara	N. Y. K.
Blake	Hill	A. Y. & Co
Breconian	Jones	J. M. & Co
Banca	Garwood	P. & O. S. N. & Co
Bandra	Tallent	M. & Co
Beme	Younger	S. W. & Co
Clotsham	Johnston	K. N. & Co
Cape Finisterre	Wilson	J. F. & Co
City of Lahore	Lee	K. N. & Co
Crown	Richards	D. N. & Sons.
Dargai	Donovan	W. & A. G. & Co
Exford	Donaran	C. Muncherji & Sons
Grof Tioza Istvan	Maco	A. L. S. N. & Co
Grof Serenyi	Bela	Jubas
Fazilka	Rose	M. M. & Co
Helios	Kundsen	F. F. C. & Co
Inverness	Venera	A. Y. & Co.
India	Talbot	P. & O. S. N. & Co
Kola	King	M. M. & Co
Kilchaaton	Macmillan	T. M. & Co
Kirekiee	Currie	W. & A. G. & Co
Luzon Maru	Miyata	O. S.K.
Lawoa	Wheeler	D. M. K
Loreino	Gleacopello	V. S. N. Co
Orissa	Redfern	M. M. & Co
Ocean	Christiansen	The Bombay & Co
Obra	Cooke	M. M. & Co
Oceana	Romic	K. N. & Co
Politician	Woxfiden	K. N. & Co
Palamocotta	Elton	M. M. & Co
Reichenfels	Kishetin	W. & A. G. & Co
Rhodesia	Couch	Rolli Bros.
Sumatra	Potter	P. & O S. A/Cy
Stephnotis	Robinson	A. G. & Co
Sabine	Chave	K. N. & Co
St. Michael	Mc. Curdy	T. M. & Co
Tsilochmoor	Williams	W. & A. G Co
Umona	Rivers	W. & A. G. & Co
Ville-de-la-ciotat	Lafon	M. M. & Co



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KARACHI: Whiteaway Laidlaw & Co., Ltd.

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India's leading Exponents of Painless, English and American Dentistry at Popular Prices.

The only Dentists in Bombay who Guarantee absolutely Painless Extractions either under Gas or by means of their celebrated Local Anæsthetic (no cocaine), which permits of from one to twenty teeth being extracted at a itting without the slightest pain.

Modern Dentistry is different to the Dentistry of yesterday. Day by day the public are getting more exacting, wanting better value for their money. What was good enough for them last year is not good enough to-day. Living in India is becoming more and more expensive, and people simply cannot afford to pay the fees they used to. The Dentist who progresses must move with the times; he must satisfy the popular demand. His work must be painless, artistic and lasting, and materials used must be the very best procurable, but at the same time his ***fees must be moderate.***

GOLD CROWN AND BRIDGE WORK.

(TEETH WITHOUT PLATES),

GOLD, AMALGAM, PORCELAIN AND CEMENT FILLINGS.

Artificial Teeth fitted by the latest and every known method (at lowest prices.)

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SAPAT LOTION.

An efficient remedy for Ringworm. This medicine is a perfumed water which does not spoil clothes and is dried up no sooner it is applied. It clears away ringworm, itch scurvy rupture in feet, piles of long standing scales, dry pores within three days.

Price As 4 perbottle.

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M.A., LL.B., F.L.L.C.,

Secretary, The Latent Light Culture

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ARBOS CAMPHOR SOAP
A BATH with "Arbos" Soap is Boon to the residents of India. Relief from fatigue of a day's worry. Marvellous effect on Heat Rashes, Itches and Ring worms Destroys Plague and Malaria germs. No trouble from Bed-Bugs, Fleas, Mosquitoes, &c. Disinfects Clothes and hence you will be saved from Contagious Diseases.
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SMITH AND STEVENS PASSENGER AND GOODS LIFTS

FOR DIRECT SINGLE PHASE AND THREE PHASE CURRENT

FOR HAND ROPE SWITCH IN CAGE.

FULL OR SEMI-AUTOMATIC CONTROL.

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COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

THE MONEY MARKET

London, April 6th.

Consols 2½ %	76 7.16plus ⅛
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs.	25.17plus ½
Rentes 3 %	87unchgd.
Berlin Cheques on London ..	20.44½unchgd.
Bar Silver Spot	26 15.16unchgd.
Bar Silver 2 months hence	26 15.16unchgd.
Closing Tone of silver :— steady.	
Rupee Paper 3½ % ..	63 11.16unchgd.
Exchange on India 30 d-st. (Bank buying Rate)	½13.16unchgd.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 3 % since 29th January 1914.	
3½ % India Stock (Sterling Loan)	90unchgd.
Discount Bank Bills 3 m-st. ..1	13.16unchgd.
„ Indian Bank Bills 6 m-stl	15.16unchgd
„ Fine Trade Bills 3 months	2⅝unchgd.
„ „ „ „ 6 „	2¾unchgd¼
Bar Gold (per oz.)	77..
Interest day to day loans	1½—9
„ 7 day market loans	1½—⅜

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, 6th April.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports ..	20,000
„ Exports to Great Britain ..	1,000
„ „ to Continent	18,000
Futures at New York May ..	12.56—16
Futures at New York July ..	12.27—17
Declined owing to Longs unloading and to southern Selling of futures in the local Market.	
Spot Cotton at New York ..	13.40—10
Spot Cotton at New Orleans ..13	1.16unchgd.
Tone of Spot Cotton:—Steady.	
Futures at New Orleans May ..	12.72—14
Futures at New Orleans July ..	12.62—18
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	.. 8⅞—⅜
Demand Bills	..4.86⅜—½
Silver Commercial Bars . ..	58⅝unchgd.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, April 6th.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ..	10,000
„ Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	1,000
„ Imports	..nil.
Tone of Liverpool Cotton. Spot :— Good biz done-steady.	
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Futures barely steady	
Tone of Manchester Market firm with a good demand.	
Mid. Americans	7.32plus 3
Egyptian F.G.F.	9.15plus 5
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	May 12.61—11
	July 12.35— 9
New York Official noon call	May 12.62—10
	July 12.36— 8
New Orleans 10 a.m. ..	..May 12.76—10
	July 12.68—12

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	To-day's price.
A.M.	6.81—5
M.J.	6.80—5
J.J.	6.73—4
J.A.	6.69—4
A.S.	6.55—4
S.O.	6.38—3
O.N.	6.29—3
N.D.	6.23—3
D.J.	6.21—3
J.F.	6.21

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET REPORT.

London, April 6th.

WHEAT.

Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. May-June; London Buyers unchanged	37
Afloat for United Kingdom	3,670,000
South American Rozario Santa Fe—62lbs. no sellers.	
Barletta Russo—62½lbs. March-April; sellers unchanged	34½
South Australian April; Buyers unchgd.	35¾
Victorian April; Buyers unchanged	35¾
New South Wales April; Buyers unchgd.	35¾

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore 416lbs. 85 % ex-Ship April-May; Antwerp sellers unchanged	54
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416lbs. ex-Ship April-May; Dunkirk sellers unchanged	55
Rapeseed, Brown, 416lbs. ex-Ship April May; Dunkirk sellers quiet but steady unchanged	50½
Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship May-June; Antwerp sellers easier unchanged	53½
Linseed Calcutta London April-May; Buyers quiet	50 6—9d
Linseed Argentine (La Plata) April-May; Hamburg done easier	45½—1
Bombay Cottonseed April-May; Hull sellers quiet unchanged	£6-0-0

METALS.

Standard Copper G.M.B.	£65⅞plus ½
Copper Braziers	£79¾plus ½
Yellow Metal unchanged	6¾

FREIGHT.

Coals :—Cardiff to Bombay Canal value unchanged	11
Arrivals :—"Ariosto" "Schneefels."	

SUGAR.

German granulated Sugar C. & F. India (Double bags) sellers May-August; extremely quiet unchanged	12.6
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C. & F. India value May; scarcely anything doing unchanged	12.3
German Beet-root 88 % sellers May; unchanged	9.2½
German Beet-root 88 % sellers Oct.-Dec.; unchanged	9.5½
Very quiet.	
E.A.R. & Similar Crystals C. & F. India sellers April-August; quiet unchanged	13.1½
Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Calcutta April; value unchanged	11.2¼
Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Bombay April; value steady unchanged	11.1½
Raw Java Nos. 16-18 C. & F. Calcutta July-Dec.; value unchanged	10.7½
Raw Java. C. & F. Bombay and Karachi July-Dec.; value unchanged	10.9
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta July-Dec.; value unchanged	11.9¾
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi July-Dec.; unchanged value Market firmer	11.11¼

RUBBER.

Para Rubber April-May; Buyers quiet unchanged	2.11½

BOMBAY MARKET.

BOMBAY, 7th April 1914.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

2 bundles rupees	4,000	Jeddah,	National
3 „ „	6,000	Linga	„
12 boxes „	48,000	Bahrein.	Hongkong

EXCHANGE.

The Market is firm but the volume of business passing on both side of the account is very moderate.

We quote:—

	s.	d.
BANKS SELLING—		
T. T. ready ..	1	4 1-16
D. D. mail	1	4 1-16
T. T. forward, to April.	1	4 1-32
BANKS BUYING—		
Private D. D. ready ...	1	4 1-8
Credits 3 m-s ready ...	1	4 7-32
„ „ forward, 25th April.	1	4 3-16
„ 6 m-s ready ..	1	4 5-16
Francs 3 m-s ready ..		170½
Marks „ „ ...		139½
60 days Hongkong ...		142¼
„ „ Shanghai ...		191½
„ „ Japan		148¾

BULLION.

Bar silver in London was unchanged both for ready and for delivery in two months at 26 15-16. The Market opened a trifle steadier and has improved 2 annas during the day with a moderate business doing.

	Rs	a.	p.
We quote :—			
English bar go.d	24	1	3
Australian bar go'd	24	0	3
Sovereigns.....	15	0	0
Silver (cum duty) ready	78	4	0
1st Settlement	78	4	0
3rd Settlement	78	4	0

Exports of Bar Silver from Bombay by Rail on 4th and 5th April 1914.

	Bars	Ounces
G. I. P. Railway.....	33	39,157
B. B & C. I. Railway	67	79,642

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The Paper Market presented a firm tone to day owing to strong advice from Calcutta and short covering. The Market opened at Rs. 95-7 gradually improved and closed at Rs. 95-8 (Buyers). A fair amount of business was booked to-day.

SHARES.

The Cotton Mill Share Market displayed a steady tone to-day and an advance was reported in severed shares.

Davids improved to Rs. 502-8 and Fazulb'ai to Rs. 462-8.

Standards advanced to Rs. 1,102-8 and Madhavji to Rs. 1,055.

Centrals moved up to Rs. 1,870 and Swadeshi to Rs. 1,490.

Kohinoors were quoted at Rs.. 755.

Finlays stood at Rs. 312-8, Currimbhai at Rs. 221-4, and New Great Eastern at Rs. 220.

Phoenix were in demand at Rs. 170.

Tata Iron and Steel ordinary shares improved to Rs. 80 and Deferred to Rs. 148.

Bombay Burma Trading shares declined to Rs. 885.

Bombay Electric Tram Ordinary shares were in demand at Rs. 234.

Central India Mining shares sharply dropped to Rs. 22 owing to a very poor dividend.

Shivrajpoors were placed at Rs. 19 1-3.

Bombay Flour Mills shares changed hands at Rs. 880 x.d.

Tata Hydro Ordinary shares improved to Rs. 1,057½.

COTTON.

The following are the latest private cables to hand :—

Weld and Co. :—(*Liverpool*) :—"Market opened with a good undertone on short covering and Continental buying. Not much selling. Price declined during the afternoon on general long liquidation and American straddle selling."

(New York) :—"Market declined on Wall Street long liquidation of old crops, and short selling of new crops on more favourable weather conditions." (Weather) :—"We have received the following from Austen, Texas :—Weather now clear and fine. If this continues planting will be resumed in a few days. Rains have been beneficial in South West and West Texas."

Gruning :—"Market steady, but the feeling is quieter owing to bulls realizing to secure profits. Our opinion is that prices are safe even if the Market should go temporarily lower."

Private :—"The half yearly International Census of Spinners' Stocks (given by the International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Association) on 1st March, 1914 is :—

American bales 2,968,000 against bales 3,268,000 in 1913.

Egyptian bales 292,000 against bales 248,000 in 1913.

As we anticipated there has been a setback in the home markets on profit taking, combined with more favourable weather conditions. Practically the whole advance of Saturday was lost. Such fluctuations are natural, but we are still of opinion that purchases in every markets will prove remunerative later on. We are not in favour of short sales at this juncture.

In spite of the decline at home the local Market opened steady with prices for old crop unchanged. There has been some enquiry for contracts and a moderate business has been done. Prices close a trifle easier for old crop and unchanged for new. Fine Khamgaon Akola May is Rs. 222/23. Good Broach March 1915 is Rs. 283.

For ready cotton there is a moderate demand, but the higher prices asked tend to check business.

With reference to the large quantity of low grade cotton in the present American crop, the following extract from "The Manchester Guardian" of the 18th March is interesting.

SPINNERS AND LOW GRADE COTTON.

"In a recent circular of Messrs. Hubbard Brothers and Co., of New York, attention was called to the experiments, made under the direction of the United States Department of Agriculture, which are alleged to have shown an unexpectedly high spinning value in the lower grades of cotton. In their circular of March 6 Messrs. Hubbard return to the subject. "We do not believe," they say, "that the planters in the South can very much longer be kept in ignorance of the value of the low grades, nor do we believe that our spinners, or rather the superintendents of the mills, are going to spin the cotton which is very scarce, if the Government tests show them that they can and should use the other grades. We can see no reason in the so-called justice of compelling the planter to sell what nature gave him as a crop so much below the spinning value because somebody must make a profit to offset the losses made in contracting for the delivery of Strict Middling, which nature did not produce this year. We believe in the upbuilding of the trade in constructive work and not in the destructive work of the majority of the trade." We take this to mean that grade revisions have brought the inferior kinds too low and that dealers, who have had a bad time with their contracts to supply the better grades, are recouping themselves handsomely by selling the others to spinners. But it is a curious suggestion that there is a sort of conspiracy in the cotton markets to depress the values of the lower grades in favour of the dealers. We shall be hearing next that this season's crop is only statistically a low-grade one."

LIVERPOOL OPENING PRICES.

Opening Tone	Strong
Estimated Sales	8,000
Total Imports	15,000
Future delivery prices —	
Months.	
A.M.	6.81 ungd.
M.J.	6.80 „
J.J..	6.73 „
J.A.	6.68 — 1
A.S.	6.54 „ 1
S.O	6.37 „ 1
O.N	6.28 „ 1
N.D.	6.22 „ 1
D.J.	6.20 „ 1

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Wheat :—The Market is steady.

Quotations —	Rs.	a	p.
Ready White, Pessi 85 % ...	5	12	6 R T
White Pessi 75 %	5	11	6 „
White Delhi, May	5	13	6 „

Linseed :—The Market is quiet but steady

Quotations :—	Rs	a.	p.
Bold Brown Ready	8	9	0 B. T
Bold Brown May	9	5	3 R. T

Rapeseed :—The Market is quiet but steady.

Quotations :—

	Rs	a	p.
Brown Cawnpore May	8	8	0 R. T
Yellow Cawnpore May.....	9	3	0 „
Brown Delhi May	9	4	6 R. T.

Teelseed :—The Market is quiet.

Quotations :—

	Rs	a	p.
85 % Bold White.....55	0	0	
Mughi 53	8	0	
Black Kutni 46	0	0	

Groundnuts :—The Market is quiet but steady.

Quotations :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Bold 47	12	0	
Small 47	0	0	

Mowraseed :—The Market is quiet.

Quotations :—

	Rs	a	p.
Ready	7	6	0 B. T.

Poppyseed :—The Market is quiet and easier.

Quotations :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
April May 10	15	0	R. T

Castorseed :—The Market is steady

Quotations :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Madras ready 34	8	0	
Guzerat ready 34	0	0	
April May 7	1	0	R. T.

Cottonseed :—The Market is steady.

Quotations :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Berar 23	8	0	
Guzerat 23	0	0	

RECEIPTS.

The following are the Receipts of Cotton produce and principal Food Grains into Bombay for the 48 hours ending yesterday at 6 p m:-

Cotton	21,244 Bales.
Wheat	6,684 Cwts.
Linseed	27,816 „
Rape, Rai, etc.	19.318 „
Gingellyseed.....	2,398 „
Poppyseed.....	695 „
Groundnuts.....	2,465 „
Castorseed	6,878 „
Rice	20,992 „
Myrabollams	9,270 „
Cottonseed	30,989 „
Mowraseed	Nil „
Gram	1,029 „
Jowar.....	7,095 „
Maize	246 „
Barley	689 „

BIHAR LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

REMOVAL OF SHOES IN COURTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANKIPORE, April 7.

At the meeting of the Bihar Legislative Council, yesterday, the Chief Secretary said that the question of removal of Hindustani shoes in law courts was dealt with in the Government of India's resolution of 1866. Recent enquiries showed that considerable diversity of practice prevailed in the province and the Government did not think it necessary or desirable to lay down any hard and fast rules.

ELECTIVE PRINCIPLE FOR LOCAL BOARDS.

In the Budget discussion Mr. Gait pointed out that all resolutions on the Budget had been accepted by the Government. The paucity of such resolutions showed it was framed on popular lines. The motion to introduce the elective principle in all local and district boards was rejected by 25 votes to 11.

The Maharaja of Durbhanga said that the Government was unable to accept the resolution. It was in sympathy with the principle, but the extension must depend on the merit of each district.

CALCUTTA SCHOOL OF TROPICAL MEDICINE

RUMOURS OFFICIALLY SET AT REST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 7.

The Government of Bengal have issued a Press Communique in connection with the affairs of the School of Tropical Medicine, denying the rumours regarding Colonel Leonard Rogers' resignation and the alleged differences between Colonel Rogers and the Government regarding the employment of I.M.S. officers in the Tropical School. The probable delay in opening the School is due to difficulties in obtaining safe foundation on the part of the site. Colonel Rogers in an interview stated that no body of men in the world were better fitted than the I.M.S. to supply the type of men he wants.

PUNJAB AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, April 6.

The Secretary of State has sanctioned the appointment of a third Director of Agriculture in the Punjab. This will enable the Provincial Government to meet the growing demands of the Agricultural Department.

BLACK & WHITE LEADS

BUCHANAN'S

BLACK & WHIT"

SCOTCH WHISKIES

SOLD EVERY WHERE

CALCUTTA COMMERCIAL NOTES.

THE MONEY MARKET.

EASIER CONDITIONS.

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, April 3.

At their meeting yesterday the directors of the Bank of Bengal made no change in the local bank rate, which was moved from 7 per cent. to 6 per cent. on March 19. The bank statement showed an increase of more than 56 lakhs in the cash balances, the percentage of cash to liabilities working out at 39.82 as against 37.73 last week and 35.77 the week before. The Bank of Bengal presents the following memorandum :—

LIABILITIES.

	Rs.	
Government Balance at Head Office.	7,05,279	decrease.
Government Balance at Branches.....	27,18,234	increase.
	Rs.	
Other Deposits	3,83,257	increase.
Post Bills	95,082	increase.

ASSETS.

Bank's Investments	8,12,850	increase.
Loans	24,28,114	decrease.
Accounts of Credit	10,75,571	decrease.
Mercantile Bills	4,07,291	decrease.
Cash at Head Office	19,21,688	increase.
Cash at Branches	37,24,267	increase.

There was keen competition at yesterday's Council allotment for the Secretary of State's drawing of Rs. 60 lakhs, Rs. 3,90,000 going to Calcutta, Rs. 12,50,000 to Bombay, and Rs. 2,20,000 to Madras. Of Telegraphic transfers Rs. 10,60,000 were taken by Calcutta, Rs. 28,30,000 were allotted to Bombay, and Rs. 2,50,000 went to Madras. At next week's allotment the amount offered will be reduced to Rs. 40 lakhs.

THE SHARE MARKET.

With the bank rates of Calcutta and Bombay still standing at 6 per cent., the Madras rate being 7 per cent., it is idle to speak of cheap money. At the turn of the quarter there are outside indications, nevertheless, of easier monetary conditions. During the recent financial crisis most of the banks in India were compelled to husband their resources to the utmost limit, but the returns now being issued make satisfactory showing, and it is obvious that bank directors are no longer confronted by restrictions of an unusual nature. Our leading bankers are taking a complacent view of the future of the money market, and with the advent of comparatively cheap money rates there should be a revival in the market for stocks and shares. With the exception of investments in Bengal jute mills there has been but little doing in the market this week. This seems to emphasise what has been already pointed out in these notes, that the public are still under the influence of the financial crisis to some extent, gilt-edged securities, modest but safe in their dividends, being eagerly sought, while speculative investments, promising big returns, are neglected. Plenty of sellers but no buyers; this is the position at almost every counter, and when shares have moved up a peg or two upon the strength of some idle rumour they fall back again on the following day, with equal precision, there to remain, forgotten and forlorn. Into this category even Dalbhoom gold shares have latterly fallen. Having risen to dizzy heights of soaring finance they came down precipitately, until bottom was reached at about Rs. 20. There they will doubtless remain until some fresh discovery, which may come at any moment, sends them again on the upward trial. In the meantime I hear of some truly remarkable assays. Some quartz, picked up indiscriminately, was brought to Calcutta surreptitiously and put, privately, to a severe test, unknown to the directors, and the high grade ore produced no less than 240 ounces to the ton, thirteen pennyweights being obtained from the other samples. If I did did not know for certain that the analysts are indisputably reliable I should hesitate before submitting for publication the astonishing results of this assay. The exploiters must, at any rate, have picked up an uncommonly rich specimen of Dalbhoom quartz.

A FLOOD OF NEW ISSUES.

The investment boom in the London market has been duplicated, on a much smaller scale of course, in this country, the issues of new capital for the past month being exceptionally large. In London, during Feb. the offerings numbered 109, which is much above the average, the quantity being beaten on four previous occasions only,—once in 1896 and three times during the rubber boom of 1910. The amount of capital involved—£57,737,500—points to an even better achievement, for only once have the figures been exceeded, in March 1910, when the amount rose to £73,917,500. March was a prolific month in the Orient for new promotions, and although the issues in India, and the aggregate capital, were insignificant by comparison, they have an important bearing on the situation, indicating, as they do, a revival of public confidence and a renewal of industrial activity. The appearance of India and Colonial Investments, Ltd., at Delhi, with a capital of £30.000, was followed by several new enterprises in Bombay, including a motor traction company. These were speedily followed by the following issues :—

	Rs.
Anglo-Oriental Steamship Company..	24,00,000
Clive Buildings (Calcutta) Ltd.....	43,15,000
Calcutta Motor Transport	15,00,000
Hoshiarpur-Doab Branch Railway....	50,00,000
Dalbhoom Gold, new issue	1,25,000
New Simidihi Coal Company	2,25,000
Mysore Cotton Seed Oil & Chemical Products	3,00,000
Burma Para Rubber, debenture issue.	2,25,000
Howrah Pure Ice & Aerated Water. ...	2,00,000
The Universal Bank.....	11,00,000
Indian Tea & Commerce	2,00,000
Hindustan Tea & Fishery	2,00,000
Total Rs.	1,57,90,000

The Bankura-Damoodar River Railway, Co., Ltd., made its appearance this week in the list of new issues. It is being promoted by Messrs. McLeod and Company with a capital of Rs. 35,00,000. The line will serve one of the richest parts of Bengal, where the ox-wagon is at present the only means of transport, all traffic being practically at a standstill during the rains. Gross earnings are estimated at Rs. 4,13,202, the estimated net earnings being Rs. 1,85,941, a return of 5 per cent. on the capital outlay being thus almost assured. A direct and positive minimum of 3½ per cent. interest has been guaranteed by the Imperial Government, so that the shares of the undertaking are distinctly of the gilt-edged variety. It is not so attractive, however, from an investor's point of view, as those railways of the other two classes.—those which hold a 4 per cent. guarantee from district boards and the State Railway branch lines, which receive rebates from the parent line, bringing a return to shareholders at a minimum of 5 per cent. The investing public should be warned of these distinctions.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 7.

The Calcutta Share Market to-day was quiet. The range of business being limited. Transactions included :—Coal,—Baraboni 12½; Burra Dhemo 9; Bengal-Nagpur 33; Ghusick and Oslia 16½; Kurdi 13½; Natigara 13-16; Machiridih 6; Phularitand 5½; Singaran (B) 4¾.

Jute,—Barnagore (ord.) 65.

Miscellaneous,—(Railway) Hoshiarpur Doab 3 prem; (Debentures) Union Jute 105½.

The Indian Succession Act

FOR

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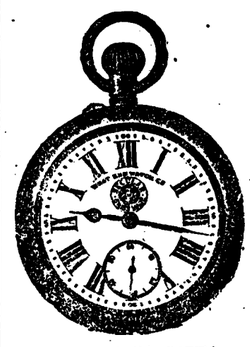

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PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Meeting of the Standing Committee of the Corporation, 4-10 p.m.

Aga Khan Hockey Tournament, First Round, Customs v. G. I. P. Railway A. C. (B), Oval, 5-30 p.m.

THURSDAY, April 9.

High Court Vacation begins.

Bombay Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

Departure of Lord and Lady Willingdon for Mahableshwar.

Aga Khan Hockey Tournament, First Round, G. I. P. Ry. A. C. (A) v. Crusaders, Oval, 5-30 p.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Excelsior Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

"La Scala," Edwardes Theatre, Bandmann Rickerd Vandeville Co. 6-30 and 10 p.m.

America India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, and 10 to 11-15.

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 6-30 to 8, 8-30 to 10, and 10-30 to 12.

Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road 5-15 to 6-45, 7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30, and 11 to 12-30 p.m.

Aga Khan Hockey Tournament, First Round, Oval, 5-30 p.m.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mails and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M
Punjab Mail	12-35	17-3
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13-20	21-0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	9-15	13 0
Madras Mail	6-0	21-30
Delhi Express (3rd and inter class)	7-40	7-30
Poona Mail	11-10	14-45
Poona Express	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express	11-30	14-25

The Punjab Mail leaves Victoria Terminus at 17-0 which is 15 minutes earlier from 1st March, 1914.

Punjab Postal Express, Five hours after Mail Steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

Calcutta Postal Express, Five hours after Mail Steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

Madras Postal Express, Five hours after Mail Steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Henry Procter, A.D.C. Commanding.

Time in force from 1st March, 1914.)

Bombay.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M
Northern Express	8-30	21-0
Gujarat Mail	7-30	21-30
Kathiawar Express	6-45	21-45

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders By The Hon. Colonel R. W. L. Dunlop, C.I.E., V.D., Commanding.

April 8.

288, Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted for Class Firing for season 1914-15 as follows:—

Thursday the 9th, Any Company.

Friday the 10th and Sunday the 12th, "G" Company.

Members intending to fire on the above dates are requested to please notify Head-Quarters a day previous, so that arms and ammunition may be taken to the Range for them.

Saturday the 11th instant.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted for practice Binning Shield Competition.

Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-15 a.m.

289.—Medals issued at the Prize Distribution may be returned to Head-Quarters for engraving.

290, Adjutant's Office.—The Adjutants Office will be closed from Friday the 10th to Monday the 13th instant on account of Good Friday and Easter Holidays.

(Signed). F. H. JAMES, Captain,
Adjutant Bombay Vol. Rifles.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Regimental Orders by Major J. W. Hawes, V. D. Commanding.

April 7.

136, Books and Equipments.—Will members who are in possession of Corps Drill Books or Gun shoes, kindly return the same to the office as early as possible.

138, Arms and Equipments.—All members who have completed their class firing and Musketry Competitions should return their Arms and Equipment to Headquarters at once.

144, Signalling Class.—Thursday 9th instant. The first parade of the Signalling Class will be held at Head-Quarters on Thursday next the 9th instant at 7 p.m.

(Sd.) R. C. D. GRAHAM, Captain R. A.
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Lieut Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D., and officers, the band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh, B. Mitchell Band Master, this evening, commencing at 6-15 p.m.,

March ..... Through Bolts and Bars ... Urbach.
Overture ..... Zampa ..... Herold.
Valse ..... The Girl on the Film .....Sirmay
Selection ..... Romeo and Juliet ..... Gounod.
Serenade (Op. 361) .....Standcheu..... Czibulka
Melodies from ... The Girl in the Train ... Leo Fall.
Two Step ..... Anona ..... Grey.

BAND AT ESPLANADE.

By kind permission of Col. W. R. Marshall and officers the band of the Sherwood Foresters under the direction of Mr. A. H. Dewsall (Bandmaster) will play a programme of music at the Esplanade Band-stand, this evening, commencing at 6 p.m. (S.T.).

Marche ..... Greetings from Egypt ..... Tofias.
Selection ... Echoes of the Gaiety ... Monckton.
Valse ..... Luna ..... Lincke.
Selection ..... Romeo and Juliet ..... Gunnod.
Song (a) ... Somewhere a voice is calling ...Tate
Tango (b) ..... The Coronation ..... Zulueta.
Suite ..... Peer Gynt ..... Grieg.
Morceau (a) .....Darling Mary ..... Gilbert.
Spanish Dance (b) ..... Sardana ..... Breton.
Selection ... The Count of Luxembourg...Lehar.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

At a meeting of the trustees for the improvement of the City of Bombay held on Tuesday afternoon, after some formal business was transacted, certain schemes of a financial nature were considered but they could not be reported under the regulations.

MISADVENTURE WITH A LOADED GUN.

F. Lewis, a Christian, aged eighteen, residing at Lady Jamsetji Road, Mahim, was cleaning his father's breech loading [illegible] when it accidentally went off with the result that five shots struck his hand. The remainder of the charge luckily penetrated the ceiling. Lewis went to the J. J. Hospital and was detained for treatment.

SAILING WITHOUT LIGHTS.

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Tuesday, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Schneider of the Bombay Port Trust charged one Kerson Saruji, tindal of prow No. 3626, with sailing without lights on Tuesday morning at 12-30 a.m. opposite the middle ground in the steamers' navigable channel. The accused was convicted and fined Rs. 5.

SOLICITORS' AND ADVOCATES' EXAMINATION.

The undermentioned gentlemen are declared to have passed the Solicitor's Examination of the Bombay High Court, held in March:—

1. Karsandas Jamnadas Gandhi.
2. Dhanji. B. Nanavati.
3. Pali Mancherji Clubvala.
4. Balji Gopaldas Kapadia.
5. Nosherwan. J. Kohiyar.

In the Advocate's Examination recently held the examiners have declared that none of the candidates has passed the examination.

LADY NORTHCOTE HINDU ORPHANAGE.

The Honorary Secretary of the above institute, located in Chinchpokli, acknowledges with thanks the receipt of the following donations in aid of the Orphanage. They include a grant from the Director of Public Instruction to the English Schools of Rs. 937, and from the Schools Committee to the Vernacular School of Rs. 525. Rs. 501 was received in memory of the late Sheth Lakhamsi Napu Rs. 157-14-6 from Sheth Jethrabhai Govindji Rs. 100 from Jhaveri Rupchand Bhagwandas Rs. 76 from Sheth Khujesta Khursedji & Co. and two annonymous donations from gentlemen of Rs. 51 and Rs. 50, besides other gifts amounting to Rs. 97-0-3.

DAILY MORTALITY RETURNS.

During the 24 hours ended at 6 a.m. on Tuesday, there were recorded in Bombay City 43 attacks and 33 deaths from plague, 7 attacks and 3 deaths from small-pox and 2 attacks and 1 death from cholera. The plague attacks were reported from the following localities:—Worli 5, Sion 5, Byculla 4, Dhobi Talao 4, Tardeo 3, Kamatipura 2, Mahim 2, Mahalaxmi 2, Chowpati 2, Khetwadi 2, Umarkhadi 2, Middle and Lower Colaba 2, (Northern) 1, Esplanade 1, Chukla 1, Dongri, Bhuleshwar 1, Mazagon 1, Tarwadi 1, Parel 1, and Sewri 1. The total mortality from all causes on the day was 150, as compared with 124 on the corresponding day of 1913 and 124 in 1912. Out of a total of 1979 rats caught by the municipal rat-catchers on Monday, 136 were found to be plague-infected, Tardeo, Market, Chukla, Mandvi, Dhobi Talao, and Umarkhadi, contributing the larger numbers.

A NIGHT SCHOOL FOR MILL-HANDS.

Mr. P. A. Baptist, the manager and other members of the managing staff of the Morarjee Goculdas Mill at Parel, asked for the co-operation of the Social Service League to open a night school for the mill-hands and their children in that locality and also to organise the work of sanitation, co-operation etc.,in the chawl of the mill at Parel. The night class was opened on Saturday, at 8-30 p.m. (S. T.) under the presidency of Sheth Ratensey Dharamsey Morarjee on the premises of the chawl. The members of the managing and working staff of the mill and some members of the Social Service League were present. Mr. G. K. Devadhar explained the scheme to the mill-hands and exhorted them to take advantage of the night class and other activities that would be undertaken in the chawl for the benefit of the inmates. The Chairman thanked the Social Service League for undertaking the work and advised the mill-hands to render themselves more efficient in their work and happier in their homes by means of education.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 7.

Lieutenant Barton, 30th Punjabis, is appointed to the Kyber Rifles.

Lieutenant Stebbing R. A. is appointed to No. 31 Signal Company.

Lieutenant Woodhouse, 1st Battalion, 9th Gurkhas, is appointed to the Supply and Transport Corps from 23rd March.

The following officers are appointed to the Burma Miliary Police:—Lieutenant Smythe, 5th Cavalry, Capt. Richardson 105th Infantry; Capt. Lethbridge 54th Sikhs, Capt. Mullaly 9th Gurkhas, Lieut. Lake 127th Baluchis, Lieut. Campbell 31st Mountain Battery, Lieut. Malet 38th Dogras.

Lieut. Col. J. P. Barnes, 6th Cavalry, has been permitted to reside out of India.

Col. Norie, 2nd Gurkhas, had been selected to officiate as General Staff Officer, 1st grade, Lucknow Division.

Capt. J. C. Scott, 1st Battalion, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, is appointed as Assistant Inspector of Recruiting in the Scottish Command.

Approval has been given to the retirement of Capt. G. M. Lee, Royal Fusiliers.

Lieutenant-General Sir J. Nixon, Commanding Southern Army, is granted leave out of India for 3 months and Lieutenant-General Sir Arthur Barrett officiates in Command of the Southern Army.

CAVALRY TRAVELLING ALLOWANCE.

The Government have decided that when an unattached officer of the Indian Army is required to move from one station to another to obtain an equitation certificate prior to attachment to a British Cavalry Unit, he will be considered as moving on duty and will receive travelling allowance under Paragraph 55 (a) Army Regulations, India, Volume X. A movement of this nature should be ordered only when there are no facilities for obtaining the certificate at the station at which the officer is serving and when this condition is fulfilled the officer should proceed to the nearest station where [illegible]

SIR BENJAMIN ROBERTSON.

ARRIVAL IN BOMBAY FROM SOUTH AFRICA.

Sir Benjamin Robertson, Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, returned to Bombay yesterday after his visit to South Africa, where he represented the Government of India on the Commission appointed by the South African Government to consider the grievances of the Indian Colony.

It will be remembered that Sir Benjamin left Bombay on New Year's day by the R. I. M., steamer Hardinge, and he arrived back in port yesterday morning by the British India steamer Palamcotta, and landed at the Apollo Bunder in the Government launch. At the Bunder Sir Benjamin was received by his Private Secretary, Mr. McLeaverty, I.C.S., Mr. Silcok, Inspector-General of Police, C. P., and several others. A large number of leading merchants from the Central Provinces who are engaged in business in Bombay sent their moonims to greet Sir Benjamin. These gentlemen covered their popular Chief Commissioner with garlands of flowers. Sir Benjamin and his staff then motored to the Taj Mahal Hotel, but he left last night for Delhi to meet His Excellency Lord Hardinge.

Sir Benjamin, who was looking exceedingly well, said he had had a very pleasant return journey on the Palamcotta, which had called at Zanzibar and Mombassa and had reached Bombay a day earlier than the advertised time. He said he had been received with great kindness and cordiality by the South African Government. The Indians had also welcomed him with great enthusiasm. Sir Benjamin said he had great hopes that the issue of the inquiries instituted by the Commission would result in the permanent amelioration of the status of the Indians in South Africa.

As the Report of the Commission is still under the consideration of the South African Government, he could not, of course, say anything more on the subject.

POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK.

NEW RULES.

It was recently noitfied that the maximum annual limit of cash deposit in the Post Office Savings Bank has been raised to Rs. 750. Hitherto withdrawals made from time to time were taken into account in fixing the limit, but from the 1st instant withdrawals are to be deducted in applying the annual limit. In addition to this, a depositor may deposit any sum up to Rs. 5,000 either at once or in instalments. He may, therefore, deposit altogether in the year a maximum sum of Rs. 5,750 after deducting sums withdrawn. He may increase his net cash deposits to Rs. 5,000 (subject to the annual limit of Rs. 750) and therefore, he may eventually have at his credit, in cash and securities, a total sum of Rs. 10,000. The rate of interest allowed on cash deposits is 3 per cent. per annum, and all deposits are held at call.

AN AUDACIOUS THIEF.

Robert Thomas, a Christian, was charged by Inspector Power, on Tuesday, before Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad at Mazagon, with the theft of a roll of silk valued at Rs. 100 and belonging to Ismail Mahomed, a silk merchant. Haroon Ismail, assistant manager of the shop of the complainant, stated that on the 30th ultimo the accused came to his shop and asked to see different pieces of silk. He was shown several samples, but expressed a desire to see still more. Ismail handed him a roll of superior silk valued at Rs. 100 and went inside to produce some more. On coming out he detected the accused concealing the roll of silk beneath his coat and immediately called in a policeman. The accused was searched when the roll of silk was found under his coat. The accused, it appears, had no money on him at the time.

Questioned by the Magistrate, the accused denied having stolen the silk and stated that this was a false charge brought against him because he did not purchase anything from the shop.

The accused had a record of eight previous convictions for a similar offence. His Worship found him guilty and sentenced him to two years' rigorous imprisonment out of which two months were to be spent in solitary confinement.

ASSAULT ON A POLICEMAN.

At the Mazagaon Police Court, on Tuesday before Mr. G. R. Khairaj, Inspector Barnes charged one Abdul Karimbeg, a Mahomedan, with assaulting a public servant to deter him from the discharge of his duties.

Ajumia, the complainant, who is a police sepoy, alleged that he was doing duty at Pydownie when he noticed the accused loitering about the place. His movements being rather suspicious, the sepoy wanted to examine him. This the accused indignantly resented and tore himself away from the complainant. The latter however followed him and seized his hand at which the accused slapped him across the face. The complainant produced two passers by, as witnesses to corroborate his story.

The accused denied having assaulted the complainant, but his Worship disbelieved the defence and sentenced to him to pay a fine of Rs. 15.

It is settled that the Government of India will issue a resolution on sanitation shortly.

On Thursday last Lord Carmichael presented the Kaiser-i-Hind medal which had been awarded to Mr. Wares by the Viceroy on the 1st January, 1914. His Excellency in the course of a short speech said: "This medal is to reward public service in India. On the occasion of the great flood in Burdwan district in August, 1913, though the flood was the highest on record, the measures which you took to warn the people prevented any severe loss of life, while your careful and practical organisation of relief and your personal supervision of its distribution did much to help the rapid restoration of the [illegible]

SPORTING NEWS.

HOCKEY IN BOMBAY.

AGA KHAN TOURNAMENT.

FIRST ROUND.

Y. M. C. A. (3), BEAT INST. LUSO-INDIANO (0).

These two teams tried conclusions on the Oval on Monday, when the "Young Men" beat the Luso-Indiano team by three goals to nil. The game was not of a brilliant order nor its exchanges of an inspiriting character, but all the same, occasional good bits of forward play brought relief to a generally weak and slow exhibition and it came as a great surprise that despite youth and considerable training the teams did not play with their characteristic bounce and breeziness. The exchanges on the whole lacked verve and animation and in nine cases out of ten the attempts whether concerted or individual were badly executed. Turning to the balance of exchanges and the chances the Luso-Indianos had of scoring, the victory of the Y. M. C. A. by three goals to nil cannot be said to be a true index of the game as with a little more accuracy in shooting and less of hesitation they might have scored quite as many goals as their opponents did, as they had quite an equal share in attack on the day's play. The difference therefore lay in the fact that the Y. M. C. A. forwards were a bit quicker and lasted better, which was due principally to the Y. M. C. A. halves playing a harder game in defence and keeping their forwards more ahead than what their vis-a-vis could do. The Luso-Indiano forwards dodged tackled and passed quite as much as the opposing quintette, but they had hardly any support from behind, as their halves were either lagging too far back or sometimes in their enthusiasm actually hustled their own forwards. The backs were not seen to much advantage, specially the Y. M. C. A. pair, who were far too slow, W. Mathalone in particular being very nervous. Myers in the Y. M. C. A. goal had rather an easy time but Jerome, brought off a few capital rushes and judicious kicks. For the winning team, Hawkins and Rockley were most assiduous in defending against the Luso-Indiano attack, characterised by tricky dodges and occasional passing bouts, made judicious passes to their forwards whom they kept fairly well on the "go." Neil, Stroud and M. Mathalone showed good pace and pretty combination, while Davis the outside—left centred well at times. Lamb was not given many openings being generally unfed, and the few he had, he tried to make the most of. He is inclined to stoop too low and is therefore very liable to injury. Walsh the centre-half worked hard, no doubt, but his attempts were rather reckless and he took chances by making some hook strokes by jerking his stick in the way of the ball.

The Luso-Indiano forwards are the principal delinquents in the defeat of their team. They had quite a number of good openings at the start and if they could have initiated one attack to fruition the aspect of the game might have been otherwise and would not have had to lose by such a big margin, but they finished tamely and in reckless frenzy shot wide of the mark. Barring Pereira, who was a passenger, the forwards showed some understanding and raced well down the field with short passes, but the moment they were within the firing zone they lost their head and either hesitation or anxiety stood in the way of the devoutly to be wished for consummation. C. Gonsalves and Faria in the Luso-Indiano defence worked hard throughout.

The supervision of the game was quite strict and fair and left nothing to be desired.

THE GAME.

Punctually at 5-30 p.m. The teams lined up the Y. M. C. A. defending the band-stand end goal. From the "bully-off" the Y. M. C. A. forwards got going but they were immediately returned and Mathalone giving "sticks" the Luso-Indianos made a raid on the Y. M. C. A. defence. Rodrigues brought relief and there ensued mid-field play after a desultory hard pass by M. Mathalone had gone a begging. "Sticks" against Walsh again brought them back and for the following five minutes during which the Y.M.C.A. skipper was constantly penalised for infringements of rules, the Luso-Indianos looked dangerous and the Y. M. C. A. defence was very nearly beaten, but somehow or other the catastrophe, was warded off, P. Gonsaives, Mick D'Souza and J. Masquitta failing to shoot quickly and accurately. After the Luso-Indianos were returned to their own territory, a hard drive by J. Mathalone bringing relief and Fernandez giving sticks, it appeared as though the "Young Men" would make matters hot, but it was not to be, the ball being instantly returned to the Y. M. C. A. ring. A melee ensued and two corners fed to the Luso-Indianos, which, however, proved abortive. The Y. M. C. A. forwards next essayed a combined movement Neil. Stroud and M. Mathalone going down with neat short passes. Hawkins and Rockley were at this period seen to advantage, being resourceful in breaking up the opposing attack and quick in feeding their forwards. The backs however made matters worse for them either by giving "sticks" or causing obstruction to their opponents. Once against the Luso-Indianos returned attacked in a vigorous style, but fated not to score, they returned to defend in their turn in their own "25." After a dull five minutes' play a short corner fell to the Y. M. C. A. Neil scored with a low shot which not one of the Luso-Indianos attempted to stop.

Y. M. C. A. ..... One goal.
Inst. Luso-Indiano ..... Nil.

With a confidence begotten of success, the Y. M. C. A. kept up the pressure and within the following three minutes Stroud increased the lead by scoring the second goal for the Y. M. C. A. Soon after half-time was called, the board showing:—

Y. M. C. A. ..... Two goals.
Inst. Luso-Indiano ..... Nil.

After ends had been changed, the Luso-Indianos initiated a vigorous attack on the Y. M. C. A. goal and two splendid chances of scoring were lost by erratic shooting by J. Masquita and P. Gonsalves. The Y. M. C. A. returned to attack thereafter and after a few unsuccessful attempts to get through the Luso-Indiano defence, they against Stroud, the Y. M. C. A. forwards were whistled back when they were just going to make an opening. Soon after C. Gonsalves was penalised for "sticks" in his own twenty-five and Hawkins taking the "free" sent on to Stroud who scored the third goal for his side.

Y. M. C. A. ..... Three goals.
Inst. Luso-Indiano ..... Nil.

This reverse practically sealed the fate of the Luso-Indianos, who however, made desperate attempts to reduce the margin of defeat. They got going time and again with alacrity and fine passes but all the same they met with a stubborn resistance. Attack was followed by counter attack and both sets of forwards dribbled and dodged and try as they would they, on two more occasions missed chances of scoring. No further score was recorded and the game thus ended in a win for the Y. M. C. A. as stated.

The teams were as follows:—

Y. M. C. A.:—Myers, goal; W. Mathalone and Rodrigues, Backs; Rockley, Walsh and Hawkins, Halves; Lamb, Stroud, Neil, M Mathalone and Davis, Forwards.

Institute Luso-Indiano: Jerome, goal; Faria and Rafino, Backs; C. Gonsalves, J. J. Fernandes, and Theodore, Halves; E. D'Souza, P. Gonsalves, Mick D'Souza, J. Mosquitta and C. Peirera, Forwards.

Referees: Messrs. Ward and Simpson.

RESULTS UP TO-DATE.

(1) Parsi Cyclists beat Parsi Pioneers 0-0, 2-0.

(2) Parsi Hockey Association beat Albion United 3-2.

(3) Grand Medicals beat Eastern Telegraph, 2-0.

(4) Cyclists, B. V. R. beat Young Cricketers' H. C., 1-0.

(5) Lusitanians beat Young Parsis, 9-0.

(6) Sherwood Foresters beat Pioneers, 4-0.

(7) R.G.A. (Bombay) beat Byculla H. C., 2-0.

(8) Y. M. C. A. beat Institute Luso-Indiano, 3-0.

TO-DAY'S GAME.

Customs H. C. v. G. I. P. Railway H. C. (B).

MATHERAN GYMKHANA RACES.

FIRST ENTRIES.

The following is a list of the first entries for the above races on April 11th and 13th. There will be an Extra Race for English and Australian Horses on the 11th instant. Terms as under:—

THE MATHERAN STEAM TRAMWAY PLATE.

For English and Australian Horses. Winner Rs. 49; Second Rs. 40; Third Rs. 30.

(Presented by the Hon'ble Mr. Abdul Husein Adamji Peerbhoy), First and Final entries close on Wednesday 8th April at 7 p.m.

Catch weights 10st. 7lbs. or over.

Distance about 5 furlongs.

There will also be an Extra Race for Mules on the Second Day 13th April 1914. Terms as under.

THE BELVEDERE PLATE.

For Mules on the Hill. Catch weights. Riders to draw for the Mules.

1st prize—Bottle of Champagne.

2nd prize—Bottle of Brandy.

3rd prize—Bottle of Whisky.

Persons desirous of riding in this race should send in their names to the Hon. Sec. Major Murison, I.M.S., by 7 p.m., on Friday 10th April.

Distance about 4 furlongs.

MURISON PLATE.

Mr. A. A. Rehaman's b a h Creditor, 13-2½.
Mr. P. R. Naik's g a h Agent 13-2½.
Mr. A. J. DeSouza's Nuasal.
Mr. Yacoob Swedani's b a h Turkish General 13-3.
Mr. Abdoolla Nana's c a h Abdul Aziz, 13-3½.
Mr. Kanaya Narsing c a h Sando, 13-3½.

THE ADAMJI PEERBHOY PLATE.

Mr. A. A. Rehaman's b a h Creditor, 13-2½.
Mr. P. R. Naik's g a h Agent, 13-2½.
Mr. A. J. DeSouza's Maasal.
Mr. Abdoola Nana's c a h Abdul Aziz, 13-3½.
Mr. Kanaya Narsing's c a Sando, 13-3½.

OLYMPIA PLATE.

Mr. Noor Mahomed's g a h Ameer, 14-2½.
Mr. Fardu Abdul's Iron g a h Marigold, 14.
Mr. Babaji Bhagu's c a h New Heron, 14-½.
Mr. Luxuman Lingoji's g a h Piara, 14-½.
Mr. Bhumaya Balaya's c c b h New Red Breast, 14-2.
Mr. Kanaya Narsing's b c b h Red Breast, 14-0.
Mr. Ganpat Laxman's b a h Bobby, 14-1½.
Mr. Narayen Lingoji's b aus h Snuff, 15-½.

THE BEG PLATE.

Mr. Noor Mahomed's g a h Ameer, 14-2½.
Mr. Fardu Abdul's Iron g a h Marigold, 14-0.
Mr. Babaji Bhagu's c a h New Heron, 14-½.
Mr. Laxman Lingoji's g a h Piara, 14-½.
Mr. Bhumaya Balaya's c c b h New Red Breast, 14-2.
Mr. Kanaya Narsing's b c b h Red Breast, 14-0.
Mr. Ganpat Laxman's b a h Bobby, 14-1½.
Mr. Narayan Lingoji's b austr h Snuff, 15-½.

THE CHOWK PLATE.

Mr. A. A. Rehman's b a h Creditor, 13-2½.
Mr. P. R. Naik's g a h Agent, 13-2½.
Mr. A. J. DeSouza's Maasal.
Mr. Yacoob Swedania's b a h Turkish General, 13-3.
Mr. Abdoola Nana's c a h Abdul Aziz, 13-3½.
Mr. Kanaya Narsing's c a h Sando, 13-3½.

THE WILLINGDON PLATE.

Mr. A. A. Rehman's b a h Creditor, 13-2½.
Mr. P. R. Naik's g a h Agent, 13-2½.
Mr. A. J. DeSouza's Maasal.
Mr. Yacoob Swedani's b a h Turkish General, 13-3.
Mr. Abdoola Nana's c a h Abdul Aziz, 13-3½.
Mr. Kanaya Narsing's c a h Sando, 13-3½.

THE CONSOLATION PLATE.

Mr. A. A. Rehaman's b a h Creditor, 13-2½.
Mr. P. R. Naik's g a h Agent, 13-2½.
Mr. A. J. DeSouza's Maasal.
Mr. Yacoob Swedani's b a h Turkish General, 13-3.
Mr. Abdoola Nana's c a h Abdul Aziz, 13-3½.

SPECIAL TRAIN SERVICES.

For the convenience of visitors to Matheran, the G. I. P. Railway propose to run special trains, provided a sufficient number of passengers intimate their intention of visiting the Hill. Tickets must be purchased before noon on Friday the 10th April and Sunday the 12th April respectively. A restaurant car will be attached to the Race Special over the G. I. P. Definite information as to whether the "specials" will run, can be obtained from the Station Superintendent, Victoria Terminus, after 12 noon on Friday 10th and Sunday 12th April, this will be notified in the papers. Only first and second class passengers and hand luggage will be conveyed by these trains.

TIMINGS.

Leave Bombay	11-25
Arrive Matheran	15-5
Leave Matheran	19-30
Arrive Bombay	23-15

LAWN TENNIS.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA TOURNAMENT.

HANDICAP DOUBLES.

Of the three games played yesterday, one was in connection with the Doubles; this being rather unevenly contested Critchley and Coombs had to give Jessop and Baker nearly 15 in each, but were more than equal to it. In the first they won the first four games and went out easily, the only one they lost in the second being the sixth.

Results:—

C. H. A. Critchley and E. E. Coombs, scr., beat J. W. Jessop and A. W. Baker, plus 5 6; 6—1, 6—1.

SINGLES.

In "A" class of the singles, M. F. Nicholson received a W. O. from Lupton, who is leaving for Home.

Though England won his game against Sievwright, the latter made a good fight of it in the second set. In the first the latter, receiving a very big start, took the first and led at 2—1, but lost the next five. They each won one in the next, then Sievwright led at 3—2. Here England took command and went away with the next three, leading at 5—3. A good effort was made by Sievwright, who won two and got to 5 all, but England won the decider.

Rigby scored a decisive win over Rivaz, both being at scratch. There were some good rallies, but the former was always in a winning position.

Results:—"A" Class.

M. F. Nicholson W. O. from R. Lupton.

R. D. England, minus 40, beat F. J. H. Sievwright, plus 3/6; 6—2, 6—5.

"B" Class.

L. M. Rigby, scr., beat C. A. G. Rivaz, scr., 6—3, 6—3.

TO-DAY'S GAME.

Four games are down for decision to-day, as follows:—

Doubles Handicap:—J. P. Orr and McCormick, plus 4/6 v. Turner 2nd Burge, plus 15.

Singles "A":—Calvocoressi, minus 3/6, v. Fox, plus 3/6.

C. Fletcher, plus 15, v. K. McCormack, minus 15-2.

Singles "B":—J. W. Jessop, minus 4/6, v. G de Smidt, plus 1/6.

GOLF.

THE GOLFERS' CUP SEMI-FINAL.

The competition for the Golfer's Cup is nearing the end and on Tuesday morning the semi-final round was played off. The course is still in a very poor condition and a considerable element of luck enters into the game.

On the form he has lately been showing Nicoll was expected to win his match against Margoliouth, but golf is an uncertain game and Nicoll was at fault many times with the result that, although Margoliouth was not playing particularly well he won. Nicoll started well by winning the first hole in four and he looked like increasing his lead at the second but Margoliouth got down a useful putt of about 8 yards for a half. Going to the third hole. Margoliuth laid his second short dead and holing out in three got square again. He sliced his drive to the fourth and found the screen. Nicoll being well up in two again assumed the lead. The match, was square at the fifth hole which Margoliouth won The latter played three very bad strokes going to the sixth hole but in spite of this won of the hole as Nicoll after getting well away from the "tee" twice played into the screen and Margoliouth let one up for the first time. The seventh hole was halved which made Margoliouth one up and two to play. When Nicoll had a foot putt for a half on the eighth it looked as if the match would go to the last hole but he missed his opportunity and Margoliouth won 2 and 1. In the other match Coombs who gave Dame one stroke proved successful. A feature of his game was his accuracy on the greens which at present are in anything but a true condition. He was a trifle lucky through the green especially at the fourth hole where he drove out of bound's and the ball glanced off a post and was found well up the course, but when he got near the green he practically made no mistakes. Dame was hardly playing up to his usual form and was particularly weak on the green. The first hole was halved in five and Coombs won the second. Dame had a stroke handicap at the third but threw away his chance by driving out of bounds Coombs becoming two up. He was three up after the fourth where he holed out in four A half in five at the fifth made him three up and four to play. Both were on the green in three at the next but Dame was too strong with his putt and Coombs was successful 4 and 3 Results —

Coombs scr. beat Dame—1 by 4 and 3
Margoliouth—7 beat Nicoll—7 by 2 and 1.

Coombs and Margoliouth meet in the final which is played over eighteen holes

ARRIVALS FROM HOME.

The Anchor Line s. s. Scindia is due to arrive here to-night with the following passengers:—Mr. T. E. Downes and Mrs. H. K. Fulton.

HOMEWARD BOUND.

The Anchor Line s. s. Circassia will sail from No. 2 shed, Victoria Dock, this evening with the following passengers:—

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To MARSEILLES:—Miss M Allbutt, Mr A M Berkeley, Mrs Berkeley 2 Children and nurse, Mr H Sherring, Mrs Sherring.

To LONDON:—Maj E C Alexander, Mr W C Bailey, Mrs Bailey, Mr G Barr, Mrs Barr 2 Infants and Nurse, Mr R Baker, Mr A R Burch, Mrs Burch and infant, Mr A J Best, Maj S A Cooke, Mr P D Davies, Mrs Davies 2 Children infant and ayah, Master K Graham, Miss Burgis, Lt F W L Gull, Mrs D K Hunter 2 Children infant and Nurse, Mr D M Laidlaw, Mrs Laidlaw Col G A Phillips, Mrs Phillips, 2 Children and Nurse, Mrs C W Posnett and Infant, Lt M G N Stopford, Miss Shuttleworth, Mrs Wegfield.

To LIVERPOOL:—Mrs H O Barlow and Infant, Mr R C Bamford, Mrs Bamford and 2 Children, Miss Glendinning, Miss J M Kelsall M A Nugent, Mrs Nugent, Miss E W [illegible]

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Wednesday, April 8, 1914.

STABILITY OF EXCHANGE.

We discussed yesterday Sir James Begbie's argument in his minute of dissent to the Report of the Currency Commission, that the token currency had destroyed confidence among the people, and showed that there is no justification whatever for that contention. Sir James Begbie's further argument as to the "stability of exchange" is equally fallacious. He lays it down, as if it were an axiom of Euclid, that "gold in circulation is a better protection for exchange than token coins." Why? Because according to him "gold in circulation can never endanger exchange stability." This is as much as to say that "no gold, no stability of exchange"! Had we not a steady and stable exchange with silver as a legal tender? Is it really the case because it is now used only for a token currency that its ability *per se* to keep exchange stable is non-existent? We deny this proposition. Every fair-minded person, not obsessed by the golden vision, will readily acknowledge that, though the silver rupee is now a token currency, practically, it has not lost an iota of its ability for purposes of exchange. It is as much a legal tender as it was prior to 1893. For our vast internal trade this token currency is as stable as it was twenty-one years ago, albeit it has been artificially tabooed for purposes of foreign exchange. Not only are there crores of rupees in circulation as a "token currency" in the country, which serve in reality as legal tender, but many more crores are annually added to them to meet the peoples demand. We may call it "token currency" if we like. But it passes in practice in the everyday life of the masses as legal tender to-day, as much as it was before it was demonetised. Its purchasing power for our vast and growing volume of inland trade is not affected. If affected at all, it is because of the international gold prices. Every year shows Government, as it has done since 1901, that more token currency in rupees is absolutely wanted for popular needs. The phrase "stability of exchange" is wholly fallacious. It is a fallacy to say that it is because of our shifting and shuffling currency of the last twenty-one years, that there is "stability of exchange." Stability in the real sense there was so long as the parity between gold and silver was automatically maintained, that is, on a natural basis. The rupee maintained its stability for exchange as much with silver at twelve pence as with silver at twenty-two pence. To speak correctly, exchange is a mere mode of adjustment, which can always be automatically worked without prejudice to any interests and without altering a currency. In other words exchange should be allowed to have free and full play on natural lines, be the parity between the one metal and the other what it may.

It is to be feared that the unrest in currency which we have been witnessing for the last twenty-one years has been created by confounding the problem of currency as currency with gold or silver. It is owing to the undue and unnatural prominence given to foreign trade that all this confusion and blunder on blunder have arisen. The problem of Indian currency, pure and simple demands an absolute divorce from the theory of foreign exchange. The vast population of India has directly no interest whatever in foreign exchange. Their interest lies in seeing that that the internal currency does not materially suffer in its purchasing power. That power, apart from the influence of international gold prices, has not materially diminished, as the Indian Government is well aware. There are no "uncertainties of exchange" beyond those conjured up by the foreign traders. Foreign trade was hard hit when silver in parity with gold steadily fell owing to the action of Germany. And because it was so hit the cry of instability of exchange was raised and even the Government was frightened. Had there been a real expert in currency by the side of Government at the time, it would have been deaf to the cry. Exchange could have gone on working automatically. The merchant could have easily fixed, as certain merchants hourly did fix, their exchange without any of those frantic and interested appeals to alter the currency of the land, which had proved perfectly smooth and prosperous. The Government itself would have been able,—and we say this without hesitation and are prepared to prove the statement,—to meet its sterling obligations as well with the rupee at a shilling as it was when the rupee stood at twenty-two pence for a long number of years before the action of Germany. This fallacious shibboleth of "the stability of exchange "has exerted the greatest evil. The Government was forced by those engaged in foreign trade to become their paramount aider and abettor. There was nothing unstable. Frankly, not only is there no stability in exchange to-day, after twenty years of empiric currency, but there is infinitely greater danger lurking in the present makeshift arrangement than there ever, was, as alleged, in 1893. Let us calmly consider what is the present position of exchange and try correctly to understand the reason of its so-called "stability." Is it not the case that exchange is supposed to be stable because of its being artificially propped up? That prop of course, is the Gold Standard Reserve, a device of all commercial nations who are keenly desirous of an artificially stability in exchange. We saw how the crisis of 1907 swept away the whole of the precious gold reserve up till then accumulated. Was there not a serious apprehension of a financial catastrophe? Is it not a fact that had the "storm centre" been in London, as Mr. Clayton Cole rightly pointed out to the Commission, that catastrophe would have overwhelmed the Indian Government and demonstrated to the world how the foundation of its so-called gold currency was built on sand? It was fortunate that the storm centre was confined to New York. But who can gainsay the dread contingency of a crisis of a similar character, or one even more dangerous, recurring in the near future? Of course, the Gold Standard Reserve has been greatly strengthened since the date of that crisis. It is 25 millions sterling now, and the Commission recommend its being increased to 30. But who can guarantee that these 25 or 30 millions will not be swept away when the country is again overwhelmed by a general famine of the intense severity of 1896-97 or 1899-1900? What then is the meaning of building up a strong reserve counting 30 millions sterling? Does it not signify that without it, exchange may go to the wall? The very fact of the dreaded contingency proves to the hilt the present instability of exchange. It signifies this. That in order to maintain the artificial rate of exchange which the Government has so unwisely fixed by law, it has become absolutely imperative to possess a strong reserve. Remove this reserve and this theory or cry of "stability of exchange" falls like a house of cards.

Is it not clear, therefore, that there is no real stability of exchange at present? Again, is it not evident that it is the fortuitous circumstance of the profits of the annual coinage of the token currency which have enabled the Government to build up the Reserve. But for this circumstance the Government of India would have been at a loss to construct this buttress. Would it not then have been possible for the foreign traders to say that exchange was stable? And yet the most incomprehensible feature of the controversy is that in one breath they condemn the larger accumulation or token currency; in another they demand the larger circulation of gold, quite oblivious of the fact that, without further profits in the future to accrue from the coinage of a larger token currency, it is not possible, save by raising a big loan, to bring up the Gold Standard Reserve, the Reserve which alone brings stability to exchange, to 30 millions if not even more? Thus selfish interests are blinded. If they were not they would clearly perceive the transparent absurdity of the proposal to do away with, or diminish the volume of the token currency. Be it said to the credit of the Commission that they at least, *passe* Sir James Begbie, have clearly seen the absurdity. And, if they recommend the strengthening of the Gold Standard Reserve, they are careful to point out that the only way to do it is by means of the profits of the token currency. For these reasons it may be unhesitatingly asserted that the present position of exchange is worse than that at the date of the closure of the mints. There is nothing but instability at present, and those who assert the contr[illegible]

fair-weather sailors. Let one strong cyclone return with a severe famine year, and this reserve will be swept away in a moment. And yet while this is the naked reality of the present position of exchange, Sir James Begbie, calmly talks of the wider use of gold because of the "stability of exchange"!

THE REGISTRAR OF PUBLIC COMPANIES.

A recent Press Communique of the Government of Bombay reminds the public that the Indian Companies' Act came into force on April 1st and that under section 144 of that Act no person can be appointed to act as an auditor of any public company unless he holds a certificate from the Local Government entitling him so to act. Exception is made under the Act, however, in favour of the members of the six institutions in the United Kingdom which regulate the profession of auditors and accountants, and these are exempted from the obligation to obtain certificates. The institutions in question are the Institute of Chartered Accountants, the Society of Incorporated Accountants and Auditors, the two corresponding societies in Edinburgh and Glasgow and the Institute of Chartered Accountants in Ireland. We confess we dislike the distinction that has thus been drawn between accountants belonging to this country and those coming from abroad, which must act in a very invidious manner in the case of a number of men of recognised standing and repute in their profession, who thus have to submit to a condition from which the most inexperienced youth who has served his apprenticeship in England, Scotland or Ireland is exempted. It is quite an erroneous assumption that the possession of a diploma from anyone of the institutions referred to above, is a guarantee of the fitness of the holder to be the auditor of a company, and if there must be certificates under the Act, the obligation to obtain them should have been laid upon all without discrimination. However, the Act has been passed and many an Indian accountant of great competence and experience has no alternative than to submit himself a procedure from which many less competent people will be excused. That is inevitable and only the results of experience can produce an amendment of the Act in future. We should not have referred to this matter at all, therefore, if it had not been that the question touches another matter, as to which the Government seems likely to fall into an unfortunate error. Applications for the post of Registrar of Companies in this Presidency have been invited recently, and it seems that it is proposed to limit the field of selection to Chartered Accountants, that is to say members of one of the British institutions mentioned above. This is not desirable at all. There is no Indian thus qualified in this Presidency, though there are numbers who are undeniably equal to such a qualification, and who add to it an experience of their calling in this country, a knowledge of Indian conditions, competence to deal with books kept in the vernaculars, and a host of other qualifications of which their European confreres are unable to boast. Our readers are aware that in matters of this sort we hold very strongly that every post should be open on equal terms to Indians and Europeans alike, and we believe that such is the desire of Government. To restrict the appointment in question in the manner indicated, would be to shut out the Indian altogether, because no Indian is likely to go to England for a number of years to comply with the requirements of these institutions, in order to obtain a nominal qualification to pursue a calling for which he may,—and in this instance there are several such available,—already be amply qualified. We would urge, therefore, that the Government should open the field for this important post to all competent accountants, whether European or Indian, because not to do so would be firstly an unfair restriction and secondly an unwise restriction,—unfair because no Indians, however competent, are qualified in the way Government asks, and unwise, because, as a matter of fact, it is highly desirable in this case, that an Indian, possessing certain special qualifications, such as we have indicated above, should be selected, if the work of the office is to be carried out in a manner that will inspire general confidence. Membership of any of the institutions in Great Britain is, after all, merely a technical qualification; it is, by no means, a guarantee of the integrity, knowledge and experience desirable in the Registrar of Companies any more than,—as sad experience has shown,—in the auditor of a public company. It is to be hoped, therefore, that in making this appointment the Government will not thus unnecessarily and unwisely deny themselves the opportunity of choosing from among Indian, as well as European accountants.

Notes of the Day

Home Rule Bill.

The Second Reading of the Home Rule Bill has been carried by the substantial majority of eighty,—a figure below the Government's normal majority but quite large enough. The number voting for the second reading was reduced by the abstention of the little band of Nationalists who follow the eccentric lead of Mr. William O'Brien, and who will probably later on Liberal members, Sir Clifford Cory, of Cardiff coal fame, who has been somewhat uncertain in his allegiance to the party for some time past, and Mr. Agar Robartes, who is nearly a Conservative. These two gentlemen voted against the Bill and will probably now cease to receive the official party communications. The last day's debate seemed rather to accentuate differences than to help the movement towards concilition. Mr. Redmond reiterated the determination of his party never to agree to the permanent exclusion of Ulster, and Sir Edward Carson again refused emphatically to any concession that does not include the permanent exclusion of Ulster. Sir Edward Carson in effect says: "Give us all that we ask for, and then we will see whether we can accept it,"—a truly Irish attitude to adopt in a quarrel!

A Magnanimous Offer.

Mr. Bonar Law was more moderate but not more sensible than usual. His demand is for exclusion or an appeal to the country; but he declares that the Government's bargain with the Nationalists bars either solution. He asks for an appeal to the country and states that, if the country's support is secured, Lord Lansdone will gracously allow, so far as his authority goes, the Bill to pass the House of Lords unchanged and undelayed. It required a Scotsman's capacity to suppress his sense of humour to make this magnanimous offer. The House of Lords have no power now to prevent the Bill from becoming law and are not, therefore, in a position to make terms; and, if they were, Lord Lansdowne's authority over the Die Hards is very doubtful. The one condition which might make the appeal to the country a tempting suggestion is that Sir Edward Carson should undertake that Ulster would accept the final verdict of the electorate. But this he had refused to do and clearly will not do, so there is no reason to go to the country. As long as the Ulster party hold their present hard and uncompromising attitude, nothing that Mr. Bonar Law and his friends suggest can have much force behind it.

Indians in the Crown Colonies.

Since the publication of the Report of the Committee from India to the Crown Colonies, presented to Parliament nearly four years ago, serious, although not always sustained, efforts, it may be readily admitted, have been made by the various governments concerned to tackle the problem in an impartial and businesslike manner. But, while conceding that something has been done in the direction of improvement, there still exist so many defects in the system of recruitment and so many conditions in certain colonies and protectorates which affect Indians adversely, that a great deal more remains to be done before a wholly satisfactory solution can be found. We refer particularly to indentured emigration, an indispensable condition of which,—if it is to be allowed at all in future,—should be that Indians who have completed their term of idenure should be, in all respects, free men, subject to no labour ordinances, and with personal and civic rights in no way inferior to those of any other class of people resident in the colony. Drawn as these Indians are from agricultural classes they naturally desire to become proprietors of agricultural land and holdings, and in the interests of the colony itself not less than those of the Indians, such settlements of peasant proprietors should be both directly and indirectly encouraged. Such encouragement has not been hitherto forthcoming; on the contrary Indian emigrants who have been desirous of possessing land in Crown Colonies have usually been treated with marked hostility by the indigenous inhabitant as well as other communities even where no obstacles were presented by the law.

The Commission of Enquiry.

It may be remembered that in the Viceroy's Council in the early part of February Mr. Clark, replying to Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, stated that Government were awaiting the report of the Commissioners, Messrs. McNeill and Chimanlal, who had been deputed to inquire into Indian emigration to the Crown Colonies. Both these gentlemen have travelled extensively through Mauritius, Trinidad, Jamaica, British Guiana, the Fiji Islands, Ceylon, the Straits Settlements and the Malay States. Their report which has probably reached the Government of India by this time, is naturally expected to be a document of outstanding importance and to contain suggestions in the way of readjusting, wherever necessary or desirable, the present relations of Indians towards Crown Colonies which profit, or have profited by their labour. The Commisioners' enquiry has covered a wide field. The housing of labourers; the sanitary conditions in which they live and work, medical arrangements, hours of work, wages, relations between employers and labourers,—not only these socio-economic and what may be called allied questions, but large questions of policy such as the position of free Indians, the functions of the Protector, educational facilities for Indian children, and the administration of justice as it affects Indians. Besides all these important matters, doubtless the report will have something to say in regard to the numerous and persistent complaints of almost intolerable hardships which have recently reached the country from British East Africa, Uganda and the Malay States.

Baluchi Raids in Persia.

The depredations of Baluchi raiders in the Kerman district, which formed the subject of an interpellation in Parliament on Monday, have been somewhat persistent of late and it is to be hoped that the four hundred Bakhtiaris, who, as stated by Mr. Acland, have gone to the district will, in combination with the gendarmerie, be sufficient to check further raids. The fighting in the Kerman district alluded to by Reuter today took place, it may be recalled, towards the end of February when a force of gendarmerie under Captain de Mare was attacked in the vicinity of Bam by a large party of Baluchi raiders, and after twelve hours' stiff fighting the gendarmerie were forced t[illegible] Bam [illegible]

HOME RULE BILL

SECOND READING CARRIED.

O'BRIENITES ABSTAIN FROM VOTING.

"ULSTER MUST BE WON."

OPPOSITION STILL UNYIELDING.

SIR E. CARSON AND THE TIME LIMIT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 6.

The House of Commons this evening passed the Home Rule Bill on the second reading by 356 votes to 276. The O'Brienites abstained from voting.

LATER.

When the Home Rule debate was resumed in the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Redmond dwelt on the great criticalness of the controversy and affirmed that the time had gone by for mere party manœuvres. It was useless crying peace when there was no peace. (Opposition cheers.) It was impossible to agree to the permanent exclusion of Ulster or to abandon the principle of "Ireland a nation." The vague talk of Federalism was misleading and mischievous. Mr. Redmond concluded by saying that although he would do and say nothing to preclude a fair and honourable settlement, he thought that in the present circumstances, the House should proceed with the Bill as it stood. (Loud Cheers.)

SIR E. CARSON ON REMOVAL OF TIME-LIMIT.

Sir Edward Carson reiterated that if the six years' time-limit were removed, he would go to Ulster and submit the Government's proposal. The whole thing, however, was an outrage on constitutional Government. He emphasised that the only solution was to exclude Ulster until they had won her consent and implored the Government to abandon the idea of forcing the Bill on Ulster.

SIR JOHN SIMON ON EFFECTS OF FEDERAL SOLUTION.

Sir John Simon made a very conciliatory speech and asserted that the Premier's offer would remain open until the latest possible moment.

Sir John Simon added that he hoped that efforts to arrive at an agreement would continue, but the Government would exclude any discussion of a Federal solution, which was merely intended to perpetuate the division of Ireland into two parts.

MR. BONAR LAW ON GOVERNMENT'S DILEMMA.

Mr. Bonar Law said that there were only two ways of averting a calamity—exclusion of Ulster or appeal to the country; but the Government's bargain with the Nationalists barred either solution. If the proposal to renew the conversations were formally made, the Opposition would accept it. But of what use were the conversations with Mr. Redmond vetoing any Opposition proposal? If the Government would make up their minds as to what was a fair and proper solution themselves and accept the responsibility for that solution, the difficulties would disappear. If the Government meant honestly to consider the exclusion of Ulster so long as Ulster was unwilling to come in, the Opposition would do their utmost to facilitate a settlement on those lines. An application of force could only end in bloodshed and fail in its object.

MR. BIRRELL ON GOVERNMENT PROPOSALS.

Mr. Birrell, winding up the debate, said that he thought they had made considerable progress. He shuddered at the very thought of a civil war. To settle the question, Ulster must be won and her opposition to participating in the self-government of her island be overcome. But that could not be by force. Hence the Government's proposals. He pleaded earnestly for a settlement, but the Opposition must not press the Government to exclude Ulster permanently.

LONDON, April 7.

In the course of the Home Rule debate in the House of Commons yesterday, Mr. Bonar Law announced that, if the Government inserted its proposals with regard to Ulster in the Home Rule Bill, carried it through the House of Commons and obtained the country's support for it, then, as far as Lord Lansdowne's authority in the House of Lords went, he would allow the Government to place the Bill on the Statute Book unchanged and undelayed.

HOPELESS CHARACTER OF PERMANENT EXCLUSION.

Mr. Birrell said that it would be hopeless to exclude Ulster permanently because of Irish sentiment. They ought to find a solution whereby Ulster would go out for a time and come back upon conditions which the Government would be ready to consider with the Opposition.

Sir John Simon intimated that the Government was prepared to discuss any reasonable modification of Mr. Asquith's proposals.

Thirty-six Labour members voted with the Government.

Two Liberals, Mr. Agar-Robartes and Sir Clifford Cory, voted with the Opposition.

Hundreds of Irishmen, cheering and waving green flags, saluted the announcement of the figures in Palace Yard at the entrance of the House of Commons and gave Mr. Redmond and other supporters of Home Rule a great ovation as they came out.

WELSH DISESTABLISHMENT AND PLURAL VOTING BILLS.

It is understood that the Welsh Disestablishment Bill will be brought up for the second reading week after next and the Plural Voting Bill shortly afterwards. The Government will then propose a closure motion dealing with the committee stage of the three chief bills. The Government intends that its Ulster proposals shall be considered at conferences of party leaders when the Bill goes to the House of Lords.

EFFECT OF MR. BONAR LAW'S PROPOSAL.

The essential point of Mr. Bonar Law's proposal is the immediate appeal to the country before Home Rule goes to the Lords; then, if the country supports Government, the Lords will pass the Bill unchanged without delay, as if it had just been passed by the Commons.

PARTY OPINIONS OF MR. BONAR-LAW'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 7.

The Unionists think that Mr. Bonar Law's announcement that the House of Lords would pass the Home Rule Bill without a fresh application of the Parliament Act to the Home Rule question, if the country at the election approved the bill, removes the Government's last shadow of excuse for refusing a prompt election.

The Liberals declare that the limit of the Government's concession has been reached. The "Daily News" suggests that Ulster shall have local powers rather than that there shall be exclusion and urges the Unionists to make the best terms which they can, for Ulster.

EAST FIFE BY-ELECTION.

UNIONISTS DEFER DECISION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 6.

The East Fife Unionists have deferred their decision as to whether to contest the seat or not until to-morrow.

LONDON, Apr. 7.

The Unionists have decided not to contest East Fife.

EAST BELFAST BY-ELECTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON April 6.

Colonel Sharman-Crawford has been returned, unopposed, for East Belfast.

THE PREMIER'S RETURN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 6.

Mr. Asquith has returned to Downing Street.

SOUTH AFRICAN DEPORTATIONS

CONDITIONS DEFINED IN NEW BILL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

CAPETOWN, April 7.

The Government Bill superseding the Bill of March 30th provides for deportation in cases of high treason, sedition, public violence, conspiracy and incitement.

It is framed mainly on the lines of the previous Bill but omits special provision for public safety in times of emergency.

LABOUR DEPUTATION TO GENL. BOTHA.

LONDON, Apr. 7.

A special Labour Conference has appointed Mr. Ramsay Macdonald and Mr. Seddon to proceed to South Africa to interview General Botha and present a memorial embodying the views of the British Labour movement against deportation.

INTEGRITY OF A MALAY STATE.

REGENT OF KEDAH'S PROTEST.

MR. AMERY ON EFFECT OF TRANSFER TREATY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 6.

At question time in the House of Commons, Mr. Amery asked whether a petition from the Regent of Kedah had been received complaining that the High Commissioner of the Malay States had vitally changed the constitution and the integrity of Kedah. Mr. Amery drew the attention of the Government to a statement made in the House of Commons in July 1909 to the effect that the integrity would not be affected by the transfer treaty.

Mr. Harcourt replied that a petition had been received direct from the Regent protesting against his appointment as President of the State Council. It had been referred to the High Commissioner for report. Mr. Harcourt was aware of the statement alluded to, but did not understand how the appointment could be regarded as vitally changing the constitution or affecting the interests and integrity of the State.

CANADIAN LOAN.

FINANCE MINISTER ON BRITISH CRITICISM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

OTTAWA, April 7.

Mr. White, Minister of Finance, introducing the Budget for 1914, estimated that there would be a surplus of 36,500,000 dollars. Referring to the financial crisis of 1913, the Minister said that most of the British criticism of the Canadian borrowing was unjust, but perhaps it could not be blamed in view of the trying conditions of the London market. Canada, however, could not suddenly discontinue borrowing without damaging the previous investors who had supported undertakings, which must be finished to be productive. There would be no general revision of tariff but the increases which would be imposed on roller iron and steel and wire rods, which were at present free, would pay 3-50 dollars per ton, but drawback would be given on wirefencing.

RUSSIAN BUDGET.

INCREASED EXPENDITURE FOR 1914.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ST. PETERSBURG, April 7.

The Duma Committee's report on the budget of 1914 fixes the expenditure at 3,580,000,000 roubles showing an increase of 330,000,000 roubles over that for 1913.

SEQUEL TO CAPTURE OF RUSSIAN NAVY OFFICER.

POLICE PRESIDENT PERMITTED TO RETIRE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 7.

Herr Wagmann, the Police President at Cologne, has been permitted to retire and the Cologne police has been reorganised in connection with the arrest of Captain Poliakoff of the Russian Navy.

SEQUEL TO A DIVORCE CASE.

MR. CORNWALLIS-WEST MARRIES MRS. PATRICK CAMPBELL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 6.

Mrs. Patrick Campbell was married at the Registry-office this afternoon to Mr. George Cornwallis-West who has been divorced by his wife, Lady Randolph Churchill, the decree being made absolute to-day.

Mrs. Patrick Campbell, the famous actress whose marriage with Mr. Cornwallis West, the divorced husband of Lady Randolph Churchill (mother of the First Lord of the Admiralty) is announced by Reuter, is 49 years old being born on Feb. 9, 1865. She is the youngest daughter of John Tanner of Kensington Gardens.

CHANNING ARNOLD'S APPEAL.

DISMISSED BY PRIVY COUNCIL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 7.

The appeal of Mr. Channing Arnold, of Rangoon, has been dismissed by the Privy Council.

AUSTRIAN BONDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 6.

The issue of the Austrian Bonds has been

DISASTROUS COTTON FIRE.

ENORMOUS LOSSES.

THREE FRESH OUTBREAKS.

A FEW SIGNIFICANT FACTS.

The fires at the Colaba Cotton Green, reported in yesterday's issue, raged all night on Monday. There were three fresh outbreaks yesterday, bringing the number of outbreaks up to five since Monday afternoon, while the total damage done is estimated at 22½ lakhs of rupees.

All through the night on Monday, and for the greater part of yesterday, the Bombay Fire Brigade was engaged in fighting first one and then another fire on the cotton green at Colaba.

These cotton fires have been of almost daily occurrence since the big conflagration on March 26rd when 60,000 bales were destroyed and damage to the amount of over 73½ lakhs of rupees was done.

Since then there have been no less than fourteen fires, and it is computed that they will cost the various insurance companies—for in every case the cotton has been insured—nearly a crore of rupees. Almost every one of the big fires has been similar in character, consisting of a number of successive outbreaks, following quickly one upon the other.

This is what happened on Monday and yesterday. The first blaze was discovered at about four o'clock on Monday afternoon in a warehouse belonging to Mr. Ahmedbhoy Habibhoy, at Jamshedji Bunder. This warehouse is divided by a main wall, and each side is sub-divided into nine separate godowns. All four fires occurred in the south-west corner of the warehouse, and each successive one broke out soon after the previous blaze had been got under control.

Thus, the second fire broke out at 8-47 p.m., on Monday in godowns Nos. A1 and A2 in which was very closely stacked cotton belonging to Messrs. Cooverji Pitamber and Moolji Jetha. The fire engines that had gone away were recalled, but before the men could start operations, in fact, before a hose could be laid on, the whole of the two godowns were completely gutted and the flames reached the roof of the building and destroyed it. The debris fell upon two lascars who were working inside and they had to be removed to the G. T. Hospital.

The men of the Fire Brigade worked hard and capably and were most admirably assisted by the Salvage Corps, under Mr. Scully, but they could save very little, and the whole godown presented an appearance of desolation and destruction yesterday morning.

THE THIRD FIRE.

At 2-30 yesterday morning, the fire spread to a third godown in which were stacked bales belonging to Cooverji Pitamber and valued at Rs. 6,00,000. It took the fire-brigade two hours to bring it under control, and when the engines were about to leave at 7-15 a fourth fire broke out in a godown belonging to Jetha Devji and within an hour or so the whole godown was destroyed causing damage amounting to about five lakhs-and-a-quarter. The fire is still smouldering. The damage caused by all the fires is fully insured, almost all the important companies being involved. The individual merchants affected, and the amount of loss in each case, is as follows:—

	Rs.
Balchand Ookerchand	4,50 000
Cooverji Pitamber and Mulji Jetha	7,00,000
Cooverji Pitamber	6,00,000
Jetha Devji	5,20,000
Total	22,70,000

THE POLICE REPORT.

Superintendent Cauty, in his report on two of the fires to the Commissioner of Police, at 8 a.m., yesterday, said:—

At 4 p.m. yesterday smoke was seen issuing from a godown in a warehouse belonging to Messrs. Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy, at Jamshedji Bunder, Colaba. The warehouse runs almost north and south and is divided down the centre by a main wall and each side is sub-divided into nine godowns, the fire being in the south-west corner godown. The alarm was given and the Colaba fire-engine was at work within a few minutes, and was quickly followed by eight other engines, which all got to work. The south-east godown also caught fire; but the brigade prevented its spreading further. The godowns were stacked with cotton bales owned by Messrs. Balchand Ookerchand and the damage is estimated at Rs. 4,50,000, which is covered by insurance with the London and Lancashire, Century, South British, British-American, China Fire, Yorkshire, Le Union, Royal, Liverpool London and Globe and Royal London Companies. The building is insured with the Atlas Insurance Company. The fire is still smouldering.

At 8-47 p.m., yesterday when the above fire had just been brought under control, a fresh outbreak was seen in the third godown on the east side. Before a hose could be laid on, the whole of the cotton in the interior was a mass of flames, which leapt over the dividing wall and set fire to the cotton in the opposite godown on the west side. The fire engines that had gone away were recalled and the whole brigade got to work again. The cotton belongs to Cooverji Pitamber and Moolji Jetha and is valued at Rs. 7,50,000 and is insured with the Atlas, Royal, South British, London and Lancashire, New Zealand, Century and other Companies.

on Ganpat Hari and Succaram Arjun, lascars, of the fire brigade and they had to be removed to the G. T. Hospital, where Succaram is detained with a broken arm. Five lascars were overcome with smoke and removed to hospital, of whom Mahadeo Antoo has been detained for treatment, the others being allowed to go after recovery. The fire is still burning.

SIGNIFICANT FACTS.

In an interview, Mr. C. M. Ross, Deputy Chairman of the Bombay Fire Insurance Association, stated that the total liabilities of the Insurance Companies in connection with the recent fires amounted to about ninety lakhs of rupees. Mr. Ross referred to two significant facts, which clearly indicated the work of incendiaries. One was that up-to-date there had been no fire in any of the Bombay Cotton Mill Godowns, in spite of the fact that they stored hundreds and hundreds of these bales which were daily transferred from the Colaba Green. He also thought it a unique circumstance that thousands of these bales which were shipped to Japan escaped without a single case of fire. These bales came from the same stock that were stacked at Colaba.

Referring to the series of cotton fires in Liverpool a few years ago, Mr. Ross said that big fires took place in spite of the fact that these godowns were specially constructed for the storage of these cotton bales. Scotland Yard men discovered that the fires were the work of a well organised gang who were purchasing the salvage. Their trial and conviction unfolded a very interesting story as to how this gang carried on its operations.

It may be, said Mr. Ross, that here in Bombay we may have some gang at work, but as yet we can say nothing, as we are in the dark. We are all, however, up and working to solve the mystery of these fires.

THIRD COTTON FIRE ON TUESDAY.

At about 7 p.m. on Tuesday smoke was seen issuing from a godown belonging to Mr. Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy, and situated at Jamsetji Bunder. Although these godowns belong to one and the same man the one in which this outbreak occurred is different from the one in which the previous fires had taken place. About 11,000 bales of cotton which were stacked in the godown belonged to Messrs. Khimji Vasanji and Co. The Salvage Corps immediately repaired to the scene, and quickly put out the fire by using chemical extinguishers. Only three bales were found charred and damaged by water. The damage, which was covered by insurance was only slight. The origin of the fire is not known.

COTTON SPINNING STATISTICS

INCREASE OF SPINDLEAGE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 7.

Statistics issued by the Federation of the Spinners' Association shows that during the year ended March, the spindles employed increased by two and half millions.

Stocks of American cotton decreased by three hundred thousand bales, although the deficiency was counterbalanced by an increase of four hundred thousand East Indian bales and a small increase in Egyptian cotton.

There was a remarkable increase in Germany in the last six years, spindles having increased by a million and half, of which 384,000 were added in 1913.

England's spindleage in the last six years increased by two millions and a half, but in 1913 the increase was only 395,000.

Russia and Japan have increased their spindleage by 161,000 and 164,00 respectively in 1913.

LAWN TENNIS COVERED COURTS CHAMPIONSHIP.

RITCHIE BEATS DAVSON IN CHALLENGE ROUND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 6.

In the Challenge Round of the Lawn Tennis Covered Courts Championship, Ritchie beat Davson—8/6; 6/3; 6/1.

BALUCHI RAIDS ON PERSIAN FRONTIER.

MR. ACLAND ON STEPS BY SUPPRESSION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 6.

Replying to Sir George Robertson, Mr. Acland said that since the fighting in the Kerman district, the new Bakhtiari Governor-General had gone to his post with four hundred Bakhtiari, with which he should in future be able to check the Baluchi raiders, while the gendarmes would carry out their special duties on the trade-routes.

BERI-BERI AMONG LASCARS ON "SUTLEJ."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

BIRKENHEAD, April 7.

Fourteen Lascars on the steamer Sutlej, from Indian and American ports, have been stricken with beri-beri. One has died.

SUFFRAGETTE RICHARDSON.

RELEASED FOR SURGICAL OPERATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

The suffragette Richardson, who damaged the Velasquez "Venus" has been released for six weeks to undergo an operation for

CALCUTTA POLICE MURDER.

PREVIOUS ORDER SUPERSEDED.

ACCUSED TO BE PRODUCED IN COURT TO-DAY.

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Apr. 7.

This afternoon Mr. W. A. Bonnaud, Clerk of the Crown, sent the following letter to Babu Hirendra Nath Dutt, attorney for the accused Nirmal Kanta Roy in the inspector murder case:—

I have the honour to inform you that in supersession of the orders previously passed his Lordship the Hon. Mr. Justice Stephen has been pleased to fix Wednesday (to-morrow), the 8th day of April instant, at the hour of 11 o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, for the purpose of dealing with the accused according to law.

WOLFF AND WERTHEIM'S FAILURE.

BREAK-UP OF "PRINCE'S TRUST."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Apr. 7.

The business world of Germany is engrossed by the failure of Wolff and Wertheim's great stores in Berlin. The firm's liabilities are estimated at over a million sterling.

Connected therewith is the break-up of the so-called "Prince's Trust," which owns the Levant Line, and mines, theatres, tramways, etc., all over the world.

Prince Fuerstenberg, a friend of the Kaiser and one of the controllers of the Trust, said: "I have possessed a fortune of twenty-five millions. I am now comparatively a poor man."

Another controller, Prince Hohenlobe-Oehringen, a distant relative of the Kaiser, spoke in similiar terms. It is understood that the Emperor himself took the greatest interest in the scheme.

FAILURE TO FORM JAPANESE CABINET.

NAVY STOPS THE WAY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

TOKIO, April 7.

The latest attempt to form a Cabinet has failed because the Navy demanded a continuation of shipbuilding, while no naval officer will accept office unless a pledge is given for the continuance of shipbuilding.

OBITUARY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Apr. 7.

The death is announced of William Logan and of the publisher Mr. Edward Marston.

Official and Personal.

Lord and Lady Willingdon were present at the Hockey Tournament last evening and were interested spectators for about half an hour.

Lady Willingdon paid a visit on Tuesday to the Royal Alfred Sailors' Home, Bombay. Her Excellency was on arrival received by Mr. J. E. Needham, President of the Home, Mr. B. H. Hewett, Hon. Secretary and Mr A. W. Scott, Superintendent, and shown round the Home.

Lady Willingdon visited on Monday afternoon the Allbless Leper Asylum at Trombay. On her arrival at the Asylum in company with Captain Goldie, A.D.C., Her Excellency was received by the Hon. Dr. D'Monte, Honorary Secretary and Treasurer of the Institution, and the members of the Committee. Her Excellency who was shown over the building of the Asylum, the generous gift of the Allbles family, spoke to every one of the twenty inmates (including two females) of the Asylum. Before leaving the building, Lady Willingdon presented each of the inmates with a gift of sweetmeats and asked that they might be allowed to come up to the road to say good-bye. After Her Excellency had signed the visitors' book Mrs. D'Monte presented her with a magnificent bouquet and Mrs. Raschid garlanded her and presented her with a basket of flowers. After Lady Willingdon's departure Mr. Jamasji Dadabhoy Rumwalla announced, in commemoration of Her Excellency Lady Willingdon's visit to the Asylum, a gift from him to the Asylum of 2,000 square yards of land adjoining the grounds of the institution.

Mr. P. R. Cadell, Municipal Commissioner, has asked for an extension of leave from 3rd May, to 5th June.

It is stated that in the place of the Hon Mr Justice Batchelor, who proceeds on furlough, Mr Maurice Henry Weston Hayward I.C.S. Judicial Commissioner of Sind will be appointed to act as a judge of His Majesty's High Court of Judicature in Bombay. Mr. Hayward is an L. L. B. of Cantab and a member of the English Bar. Before his appointment as Acting Judicial Commissioner of Sind, Mr. Hayward had filled various important positions such as the judge of the Chief Tribunal of Justice in Kathiawar, Legal Remembrancer to the Government of Bombay and Additional Judical Commissioner of Sind. In 1911 Mr. Hayward had the honour of acting as a judge of the Bombay High Court. He has practically been in Sind for the last ten years with brief intervals during which period he has rendered very valuable help in passing the administration of

BOMBAY'S NEW DOCK.

RAPID PROGRESS TOWARDS COMPLETION.

FACILITIES THE DOCK WILL GIVE.

In the following article the new Alexandra Dock, as it appears now when partially in use, and the facilities it will give when fully completed, are described.

Although the manifold works which go to make a complete modern dock are by no means yet completed in the case of the new Alexandra Dock in Bombay, the advantage of a dock big enough to accommodate the largest ships "using" the port is already being felt. The Mantua, one of the big ships of the P. & O. fleet, is now discharging her cargo at the new dock, and it is noteworthy that, although this vessel has been running to Bombay for several years, this is the first time she has been able to go into dock here. The Mantua is a ship of 11,000 tons, and as has been said, she has never been docked here before, although on one occasion her sister ship, the Malwa, was taken into the Victoria Dock. It was, however, too risky a proceeding to repeat. On Friday the Mantua arrived with the mail, and after discharging passengers and mails in the stream as usual, was taken straight into dock and went in very nicely. The Arabia which went out on Friday in readiness to take the mail on Saturday, was the first P. & O. ship to leave the new dock. There are at present in the Alexandra Dock three other big ships besides the Mantua.

TO TAKE THE LARGEST SHIPS.

Now that the new dock is partially completed and in use, it is possible from a walk round it to get a better understanding of its size and its potentialities than it has hitherto been. Figures, plans, maps and even photographs, no matter how good the latter may be, convey but a vague idea of the project of the magnitude of the Alexandra Dock, as a representative of "The Chronicle", who went round it yesterday, found. The mass of figures with which most of the descriptions he had read bristled, had left him more unmoved than did the first glimpse of the view of the works from the wall of the magnificent lock, through which the largest passenger ships afloat can be passed into the dock. The leviathan passenger ships of the North Atlantic trade could pass through this entrance lock with ease, and when they got inside the dock there would be plenty of room to turn them round and berth them. As compared with the Victoria Dock, the new dock entrance is 20 feet wider—being 100 feet wide as against 80—but it is the enormous difference in the draught on the sills that tells. The Victoria Dock is only 16 ft. at low water, but the Alexandra entrance is 27 ft., so that it can be used at any state of the tide. It is 1,100 feet long and thus is constructed to take in the largest ships afloat without any risk.

TO SAVE DRIFTING SHIPS.

A modern contrivance fitted across the entrance to the dock, just in front of the gates, must be of great service during the monsoon when seas are high and winds are strong. This is what is known as a hydraulic fender chain. If during a gale, a vessel breaks from her moorings in the stream and is driven between the entrance walls, this chain need only be stretched by means of the hydraulic machinery, and it will in the majority of cases save the ship. The chain is so constructed that it will swing back gradually a distance of 70 feet, and while it is giving way the ship can be righted.

Standing on the entrance wall, one saw stretching away into the sea the mole at which, in the not very distant future, the mail and other passenger ships will tie up to discharge passengers and cargo. At present this presents a very rough and unfinished appearance but the writer was informed that in about a year from now it will be completed and in use. The work is being pushed on rapidly, and a start has already been made with the road which will run straight through from the mole to the Ballard Pier. A custom house and a railway station are to be built here, and the railway lines will run, parallel with Frere Road, straight away to the other end of the island, and thence to the mainland.

SEA WALL—A MILE LONG.

When the harbour wall which runs along the sea side of the new dock, is completed it will run right up to the Victoria Dock entrance, a distance of about a mile, and will be one of the finest sea walls in the world. The first berth on this wall is to be used by oil ships, and from here the oil will be pumped right away to Sewri where the tanks are. In the Alexandra Dock itself there are 17 berths for vessels, 500 feet long, and there are three large sheds on the harbour wall into which vessels can discharge their cargo; although the wall itself as it is at present could, in time of necessity, accommodate six ships each 500 feet in length.

Yesterday morning there were no fewer than eight steamers, not counting coasters, waiting in the stream for berths in the docks, and there can be little doubt that when the new dock is ready it will be fully occupied continuously. The authorities are waiting for sheds and roads to be completed [illegible] can bring it into full [illegible] only a matter of weeks before the dock will be in full working order.

IN THE MONSOON.

The full benefit of the new dock will be felt in the coming monsoon. Hitherto it has been not uncommon during the rains, when it is blowing hard outside, for ships, especially coal ships, unloading over the side into lighters, to have to cease work for ten days or a fortnight; now they will be able to come into the unfinished part of the dock and unload into lighters there in smooth water, no matter how hard it is blowing outside. The same thing applies to coasting vessels, and, in fact any class of vessel will be able to go into dock for shelter in rough weather. If coal ships and coasters, which now usually load and unload in the stream, are brought into the docks a great deal of time will be saved, especially in the monsoon, when coolies cannot go out to vessels until late in the morning and have to return early in the evening to get back before dark. Again, in the case of ships requiring repairs, the work which has now often to be done in the stream will be carried out in the dock, at a considerably less cost.

THE COMMUNICATING CHANNEL.

A start has now been made also with the communicating channel between the new Alexandra and the Victoria Docks. When this channel is completed it is intended that all vessels for any of the three docks will enter through the entrance lock of the new dock, and will then be worked through to the berth allotted to them. This again will mean a great saving of time, for vessels will then be able to enter the docks at any state of the tide, instead of having to wait for high-water.

Those whose interests are bound up with shipping, and whose days are spent on the busy quays of the docks in Bombay, believe that when the coming monsoon sets in, the new dock being then in full use, it will not be necessary for any ships to be kept in the stream, but that they will be able to come into the dock for shelter "when the stormy winds do blow"—even if there are no berths at which they can unload.

THE DRY DOCK.

The Hughes Dry Dock has not yet been brought into use, but it is expected that it will be ready for opening shortly. Yesterday the engineers had got steam up in the boilers, and it will be a very short time only now before the powerful pumping machinery which has been installed for the working of this mammoth dock is running. As has been said in these columns before there is only one dry dock larger than this in the world, that being the Gladstone Dock in Liverpool, which was opened by His Majesty the King-Emperor last summer. The Hughes Dry Dock is 1,000ft. long, the Gladstone 1,020 feet.

A FORECAST OF THE FUTURE.

And what of the future? There are those who have such faith in the continued progress of Bombay that they do not hesitate to prophecy that within the next decade there will be demands for still more dock accommodation. In conversation with our representative yesterday, one gentleman, who has been engaged in the shipping trade in Bombay for the past fifteen or twenty years, said the growth of the trade of the port during that time had been phenomenal. More dock accommodation had been provided, he said, but immediately one scheme was completed the cry was for more. "I shall be surprised," he went on to say "if history does not repeat itself in the case of the Alexandra Dock. I do not doubt for one moment that within a year of its actual completion every berth will be occupied continuously. Ten years ago there used to be what were called slack months, but for the last five years there have been no slack months; every month alike is a busy one. The trade of Bombay is bound to increase and to go on increasing, and, mark my words, in five years the docks will be again chock-a-block and there will again be demands for more accommodation. Only a war which would dislocate the trade of the world, could stop the onward and upward march of Bombay."

BOMBAY GUN CLUB.

A SUCCESSFUL MEETING.

There was a good muster of members at a meeting of the above club held on Sunday last at Mahim. The proceedings commenced with a 10 Bird Sweep for which Dr. Suter, W.S. Rogers and A. Leeson tied with scores of 9 inclusive of handicap and on shooting off in the next event Dr. Suter was first and A. Leeson second.

Another Sweep followed, J. Cuninghame shooting in good style broke nine of his ten 'clays' and with 1 handicap returned the only possible, A. Leeson with 6 kills plus one handicap coming second.

The Nobel Cup Competition was the next item, W.S. Rogers with 8 kills and one handicap obtaining the holdership of the Cup and first prize in Sweep and A. Leeson and Dr. Suter dividing the second Prize with a total of 8 each.

A competition at Unknown Traps and Angels followed, E.E. Janion with 7 kills and 4 handicap returned a possible, A. Leeson and C.R. Duncan with 8 kills and 5 kills respectively plus handicap dividing second prize.

A Spoon was then shot for, H.R. Greaves accounted for 7 Birds and with 3 handicap returned the only possible and obtained the Spoon, A.W. Noble with 7 kills and 2 handicap taking the Sweep as second Prize.

The Colt Competition was the final event, one barrel only being allowed. C.R. Duncan with 6 kills and 4 handicap taking first Prize and Dr. Sutter with 7 kills and 2 handicap 2nd Prize.

BRITISH TROOPS IN CHINA.

REDUCTION OF FORCE DECIDED UPON.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Apr. 7.

It has been decided to make some reduction in the force now in China and it is understood that the 24th Mountain Battery and [illegible]th and 28th Punjabis will

RAJABAZAR BOMB CASE.

EVIDENCE ON EXPLOSIVES.

FACTORY SEARCH DESCRIBED.

At Tuesday's hearing, Major Turner was cross-examined at great length. He said that a picric acid bomb with an iron disc would be an extremely dangerous thing to handle. He described the Bhadreswar, and Midnapore bombs which were of the same composition. He said the proper cap indicated that it was intended to explode.

Counsel suggested that it was a bogus one, but witness maintained that it was quite genuine.

Witness said he could make a bomb out of a teapot.

A search witness described the proceedings at the police search at the alleged bomb factory.

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, April 6.

At the Alipore Criminal Sessions to-day Mr. Panton, assisted by two assessors, resumed the hearing of the Rajabazar Bomb Factory case.

Mr. K. B. Thomas, examined by Mr Pugh, said he was Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Dacca. Mr. Cowley showed him the exploded portion of a bomb which he said had been thrown at him. On Exhibit 29 having been shown him, witness said it was almost similar to what he had seen but that he could not swear to it.

Mr. Bagram objected to the article being made an exhibit in this case, but the objection was disallowed.

There was no cross-examination. Mr. J. H. Eastwood, Superintendent of the Calcutta police, stated that sometime in March, 1911, he was asked to go over to Writers' Building to examine a bomb. He remembered the 2nd of March on which there was a bomb explosion at Dalhousie Square. The Commissioner of the Bengal police and himself went there and saw a bucket of water with something like a tin inside. The witness here was shown exhibit 29 and said that it was not exactly similar to what he had seen at Dalhousie Square.

Inspector Sarat Kumar Munshi of Mymensingh deposed to the circumstances under which Inspector Chaudhari was murdered at Mymensingh. Fragments of the bomb, he said, had been found about the body of the deceased inspector.

Sub-Inspector Kali Kumar Sinha spoke to having recovered fragments of an exploded bomb at Midnapore, some of them being buried in a well opposite the place of occurrence. Witness was asked to show how the discs in the wall had been stuck and this he did.

Colonel Muspratt-Williams stated that he had been Chief Inspector of Explosives since 1892. He examined a bomb known as the Dalhousie Square bomb in the courtyard of the Lal Bazar police office.

Exhibit 29 was produced and shown and identified by witness. He first received information from Mr. Cowley at a tennis party. Afterwards he received a telephone message from the Commissioner of Police. The exhibit produced was almost in the same condition except that it was nicely wired. There were two discs, nails and explosives inside it. He would know picric acid by putting it to a test. Witness examined the exhibits found in this case. One of these, a tin with clamps and disc was, witness said, meant for a bomb. He knew no other use for such a thing. It was almost similar to the Dalhousie Square bomb wherein brown lacquer was used. The object of using this substance is to prevent the formation of picric which is very dangerous to human lives. There was no use for the clamps and tins used in this case save for the making of a bomb. Witness said he had seen fragments of the Midnapore bomb (identifies). The exhibits in the Delhi bomb, about twenty-five in number, were here produce and shown to witness and identified by him. Witness said that they corresponded exactly with the exhibits in the Rajabazar case. The exhibits in the present case, witness said, would make a bomb quite similar to the one in the Delhi case. Fragments of the Mymensingh bomb were were also similar. Witness could not definitely say as to how many people would be killed if an explosion had taken place in a small room.

Colonel-Williams cross-examined said: The Bhadreswar bomb disc resembled the disc in the Midnapore bomb.

Re-examined by Mr. Pugh witness said that in his opinion Ex. I was a bomb shell and not an acetyline generator. The explosive would be put in at the stage in which Ex. I was found. The wire would be strung after the shell was filled with explosive.

Can you give any reason for your holding the opinion that Ex. I. is not an accumulator?—Because its composition is so like the other bombs and also because generators of this shape, if really meant as such, would be seen in large numbers in the Calcutta market.

Major Turner, Inspector of Explosives, said he had examined Ex. I and other articles at the Belaghata Thana on November 21st last. The tins, clamps and discs found were used in the manufacture of bombs. Witness had examined the fragments of other bombs. The Bhadreswar bomb was very similar in construction to that. The bomb failed to explode as the guncotton fuse did not ignite. The discs in the other bomb were cut off a plate of galvanised iron. The discs in the other bombs were prepared from galvanised iron. There were marked similarities in the composition of those to the parts and assessories of the Rajabazar bomb. All the bombs belonged to the same family. Before the Dalhousie Square bomb, the witness had come across other patterns but since then no

Cross-examined by Mr. Bagram witness said he had not seen the type of bomb thrown in Dr. Nilratan Sarkar's house. Witness gathered that it was of a quite different pattern.

The hearing was adjourned.

CALCUTTA, April 7.

The Rajabazar Bomb Case was resumed to-day at Alipore Sessions.

Major Turner further cross-examined by Mr. Bagram said, that a picric acid bomb with an iron disc would be an extremely dangerous thing to handle. It would be likely to create spontaneous combustion and go off at any moment in the hands of a person using it. The Bhadreswar bomb was not sent to him by post at any time. It was wrapped up in a piece of paper. When he saw it at the Bhadreswar Thana, the paper was like a bag acting as a hood, the fuse projected outside the tin; the paper might have been there to ignite the fuse. There might have been some detonating composition on the paper.

How long do you think the flame would take to travel to the fuse?—The combustion would be practically instantaneous.

Would it not be very likely to explode before it would be thrown?—There may be a little interval.

Was there anything in the bomb to indicate that it was meant to explode by impact?—Yes, the paper cap.

Do you know the mechanical construction of an acetyline generator?—I understand the principle but I have never studied it.

Are not c amps used in some acetyline generators?—I cannot remember having seen any, but they would be useful in making the generators strong.

In your opinion could it be converted into an acetylene generator?—It could be converted.

With the help of that cock as an outlet for acetylene?—Yes, I suppose so, but I am not quite certain the cock would require some damper.

To Mr. Sen: The clamps in ex 1 are weaker thinner and narrower than those in the Bhadreshwar bomb. They are also longer. Were not there little springs shown to you at the Bhadreswar Thana?—Yes.

Have you ever seen such springs used in the construction of a bomb?—No.

Are not the clamps in the Delhi bomb slightly thicker and wider than those in ex 1?—Yes.

The perforated dise is slightly thicker and heavier than the one in ex 1—Yes The answer applies also to the Moulvie Bazzar Bomb.

Besides the bomb you have spoken of, how many other bombs have you seen in the course of your seven years service as the Inspector of Explosives? Probably 25.

Did you see a bomb at Midnapore during the last Mohurram holidays?

Yes, it was practically of the same construction as the Bhadreswar bomb.

Do you know that bomb was a bogus one?

No, I am sure it was a bomb.

Had that a paper envelope also, and it did not go off?

Yes, so far as I know there was no trace of an attempt to explode it.

No.

You found Picrate of Ammonia in the Bhadreswar Bomb?

Yes, it is formed of Picric Acid and Ammonia.

Ammonium picrate is the least sensitive of all other picrates.

The Bhadreswar Bomb and the last Midnapore Bomb, both of which did not explode, contained Ammonium picrate.

Mr. Bagram said he could make a bomb out of a teapot.

Police search witnesses were examined and the hearing was adjourned.

SEVERE COLD IN THE NORTH-WEST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Apr. 7.

Following on the heavy rain severe cold is being experienced in north-west India. In south-west Punjab yesterday the temperature was 22 degs. below normal.

RAWALPINDI BOMBS.

A PLANT BY THE INFORMER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RAWALPINDI, Apr. 7.

The finding by the police under the guidence of an informer named Mahomed Shah of three crudely made bombs buried in a village in the Rawalpindi District which was reported some time since, has had as a sequel the prosecution and conviction before the sessions Judge of Rawalpindi of the informer in question who has been sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment on charges of fabricating false evidence and making a false charge.

It seems that the suspicions of the authorities were roused by the action of the accused who went to Calcutta and there made a statement to the Commissioner of Police, in which he charged a retired Honorary Magistrate and others with conspiracy to murder the Chief Commissioner in Peshawar. He afterwards took the police to a field where the bombs were dug out, but on investigation the story was found to be false. The bombs, as the accused himself eventually confessed, had been made by the accused's own brother who had been in the fireworks trade.

OPERATIONS IN BONER COUNTRY

SUBMISSION OF JIRGA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 7.

As a sequel to the recent operations in the Boner country, the Boner Jirga was interviewed at Rustam on 2nd March by Mr. Maffy, Assistant Commissioner, Mardan, and a fine of Rs. 7,000 was announced. The attitude of the Jirga was most submissive and the payment was promised in a few days.

The effect of the recent operations was also shown by the fact that the Salazai section burnt the houses of twenty-one men concerned in the recent Chena raid and turned the offenders out of the country.

The fine has been realised in full and the British blockade in consequence is being

SCHOOL FINAL LEAVING CERTIFICATE.

RECORD OF EXAMINEE'S PROGRESS.

A Press Note dealing with the question of extending the scope of the School Final leaving certificate has been issued by the Government of Bombay. It states:—

In the Government of India's Resolution on educational policy issued in February, 1913, reference was made to possible developments in connection with the tests by which certificates are granted at the end of the secondary school course.

The Goverment of Bombay were in complete accord with the general principles enunciated by the Government of India, and it is interesting to note that they already had before them a suggestion made by the Director of Public Instruction in his last quinquennial report that the school final leaving certificate would be much more valuable if it contained a reference to the examinee's conduct for the last two years, and if the examiners had before them a record of his progress in each subject during that period. The Director was requested to report on the best method of putting into effect the Government of India's recommendation and his own proposal, and his report has now been received and considered.

The Director has submitted a scheme, which involves no increase of staff and no extra expenditure, fits in with the existing theory of the duties of the Inspectorate, and was approved at the conference of local educational officers held in Poona in August 1913. The main features of the scheme are the following:—

(i) weekly examinations in one subject at a time to be held usually on a Saturday;

(ii) the papers after being marked by the class master to be checked by an independent master, either the headmaster or another assistant master;

(iii) the weekly examination results thus moderated to be recorded systematically and entered in the individual progress books of the pupils;

(iv) a record to be maintained by the headmaster of punishments for serious offences (including persistent idleness);

(v) the scheme to be limited to the 6th and 7th standards of Anglo-vernacular schools.

The school leaving certificate which will be issued in connection with the above scheme will contain the following particulars regarding its holder:—

(a) attendance (number of days out of so many);

(b) conduct;

(c) the marks of four terms reduced to a percentage for each subject (and also the average mark of the class), based on the weekly examinations and the annual examination of the 6th standard;

(d) proficiency in games or any special aptitude;

(e) any examination already passed.

When the above scheme is brought into force, the preliminary examination of standard VII will be abolished and candidates for the School Final Examination will be required to produce this certificate along with their applications. Before granting permission to appear, the Superintendent of each centre will scrutinize the certificate, which will also be taken into consideration in assessing the results of the final examination. These results will then be entered in the certificate below the school record of progress and conduct. The completed certifiate will thus show the pupil's school record for two years besides the final examination result.

THE ORAL TEST.

The scheme submitted by the Director of Public Instruction appears well calculated to meet the object in view, and the Governor in Council is pleased to approve it, subject, however, to the inclusion from time to time in the weekly examinations of an oral test on which the Government of India have laid stress. With regard to the provision that the certificate will be taken into consideration in assessing the result of the School Final Examination, the intention is that the school record should be referred to in cases of failure in one subject only. If the Superintendent in such a case gathers from the record that the candidate's failure was deserved, he would let it stand; but if it is apparent that the candidate's work in this subject, or in other respects, was such as to afford grounds for condoning his failure in the written examiation, it would be open to the Superintendent to condone such failure.

Government agree with the Director that all recognized schools, whether aided or not, should be brought under the scheme, and Mr. Sharp has been requested to submit the necessary amendments in the Grant-in-aid Code and the rules for the School Final Examination and also to report the date from which the scheme should be brought into force.

It is believed that this reform marks an important step in advance. To judge of a candidate's ability on his written examination papers alone can never give entire satisfaction to the examiner, if only because it may well be unfair to the candidate. Under the new scheme the examiner will be able to make due allowance for a failure in one subject, which may be due to an adventitious cause, such as illness, rather than to any faults of laziness or incapacity in the candidate, and in the future there will therefore be very much less chance of a deserving candidate's career being seriously hampered by ill-luck arising out of circumstances over which he has no control. In short, Government believe that the scheme now about to be put into force possesses many of the advantages of the ideal examination which includes a full oral test, without necessitating the very great expenditure which a complete adoption of that ideal would demand.

FAMOUS AFGHAN EXILE DEAD.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Apr. 7.

Ayubkhan who defeated the British at Maiwand died at Lahore on Monday night. Ayubkhan was the son of Sherali, [illegible]on

PROFESSOR O. V. MULLER'S LECTURE.

AN INSTRUCTIVE EXPOSITION.

INTERESTING DISCUSSION FOLLOWS.

At the Elphinstone College, on Tuesday, evening, Professor O. V. Muller delivered an interesting and instructive lecture on "The Co-operative Credit Unions of Denmark with special reference to Bombay." The Hon. Mr. Claude Hill presiding.

A full report of this lecture appears on page 11.

The chairman, in opening a discussion on the paper, said that he was very glad to note that Prof. Muller was able to inaugurate the discussion on this subject so fully with the knowledge that he had acquired in Denmark. It seemed to him that it was primarily in the interests of the poorer members of the houseowners that the co-operative system was such an advantage, for while for the furnishing of capital to these unions the assistance of the better-to-do people was necessary, the organisation must primarily be necessary for the smaller classes and here in Bombay at a time when the development of schemes was in vogue and it was hoped that at no distant date a more rigid standard for buildings and sanitation would be insisted upon, it was of peculiar interest to consider the question of furthering the system of co-operation among the houseowners. That he thought, was more desirable and was in the interest of small property holders who had to depend entirely on their income and proceeds of rents. If that was so, he could conceive of no wiser step for them than to promote a housing association, so that if a higher standard with regard to houses was insisted upon the small property owners would be in a better position through joint efforts to meet those higher requirements than they would be if they were individually left to themselves.

ESSENCE OF THE MOVEMENT.

As regards the question whether the city of Bombay and the Bombay public were in a position to adapt themselves to a housing association Mr. Hill observed that there could be very little doubt whatever on the subject. There was no reason to believe that the conditions in Bombay are in any way different from those in the mofussil, where co-operative associations for agriculturists have been so very successful, that the co-operative housing movement would not shortly become permanently established here. The whole essence of this movement was to enable the people by joint effects to place themselves in a stronger position with stronger forces of capital, in fact, the whole thing was very analogous to the labour problem. The trade unions had placed the labourers in a better position to compete with capitalists and as a result the labourers were better off than they were before and in that way the movement was far more beneficial to the poor than the rich and it was, therefore, a matter for him to promote, though he might rely on the richer to fall in with the movement. The money-lender too would be forced to cast his lot in if the unions would become established because he would be satisfied with absolute security and small risks than go in for a higher risk at a higher rate of interest but with little or no security.

The question of interest he thought it was premature to discuss because much depended on the credit and organisation of the Unions.

STRONG MANAGEMENT.

Continuing, Mr. Hill said that Prof. Muller had referred to the risks that had been brought home to the management of some of the banking institutions, which had undoubtedly caused people to hesitate about investments, and remarked that it was quite essential that the organisation was properly established and it had at its back proper management and he was not aware of how far the question would arise as a separate issue but if legislation was found to be necessary to secure sufficiently strong management to claim public confidence, he had no doubt that if the proposals came from their association, they would receive a very careful consideration from Government.

MR. MASANI'S SUGGESTION.

Mr. R.P. Masani, who followed, said that in the commencement of such an association the work must necessarily be mainly educative and they hoped that practical work would follow soon after. But, he suggested, nothing would help to educate the opinion of the public better than a housing and town-planning exhibition. He suggested that they should have such an exhibition in Bombay at an early date and remarked that it that was done, a great step forward would be taken in helping the movement.

QUESTION OF CAPITAL.

Mr. Orr then announced that a lecture would be delivered by the Trust architect Mr. Hawkins on the 21st instant on "The small cottage and its architecture." He further announced that next Tuesday there would be an ordinary meeting of the members in the Trust's offices at 6 p.m., when the special subject would be to consider the reports of the sub-committees.

Continuing, Mr. Orr said that Mr. B. W. Kissan had written a very instructive and suggestive note showing a financial possibility of forming a housing association, if a capital of Rs. 20,000 at four per cent interest was obtained and the speaker was in a position to say that that capital would be forthcoming Mr. Kissan had in his scheme shown that in that case they could build a chawl with 22 room tenements if people were willing to pay a rent of Rs. 13 and if they could find land at Rs. 6. per square yard and that too would be found. He asked the sub-committees to inquire how many people would be willing to go in for this. If they found people for co-partnership tenements, they would have taken a practical step forward.

He then proposed a vote of thanks to the lecturer and to Mr. Claude Hill for presiding.

DELHI CONSPIRACY CASE.

THE "LIBERTY" LEAFLETS.

POST CARDS FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

(From Our Correspondent.)

DELHI, April 6.

Chand Bhabu of Delhi, now a clerk, at Ludhiana, to the District Plague Medical Officer, deposed he knew Abada Behari, his cousin. Witness identified some manuscript in Abad Behari's writing. He gave nine cards to the police. They were sent to him by Abad Behari.

Bishamanand, a broker, said:—On February 16, 1914, at 4 a.m. the police came to my house and I went with them to the Kotwali when I was told to wait. At 6 a. m. I heard that some house searches were about to be made, and I and others who were waiting were to be the search witnesses. There were four or five European officers. I and Golab Rai accompanied Inspector Berijlal and Mr. Petrie. We searched the constable who accompanied us and then went to Katia Mashih to Amir Chand's house. There was a board in the house with something like Dharam Asram written on it. Berijlal called Amir Chand two or three times, and he then came with a lantern and opened the door. Two sepoys were stationed outside and the remainder of us entered. Mr. Petrie shewed Amir Chand the search warrant and told him to search the party. After this we went upstairs and the women and children were put in one room. All the doors were sealed and a guard was placed on each storey. Mr. S. Haddow came then. Mr. Pearie went away after asking Amir Chand where Abad Behari was. He returned shortly and asked Sultan Chand to shew him Abad Behari's house. He said he did not know where it was and Amirchand ultimately went with him. Sultan Chand remained at the house to represent Amir Chand. Amir Chand returned shortly after without Mr. Petrie. Mr. Haddow was at the house. Amir Chand told the inspector to allow Sultan Chand to go to the college as his examination was taking place. Mr. Petrie returned and after carefully examining his books and papers allowed Sultan Chand to go. The first room was then searched but only a bedding was found in an almirah. In a dalan, Basta was found. Amir Chand said it contained Sultan's school books, but some "Liberty" leaflets were found there. The Basta was then sealed and reopened on February 19. Witness identified a number of other papers, manuscripts, etc., which were found at the house. Mr. Petrie went to fetch Abad Behari and the search was stopped during his absence. On his return a door was broken open and two trunks and a cardboard box were found. A biscuit tin was found in the cardboard box and in the biscuit tin were a paper cap and some cotton wool. There were also found a phial containing some white liquid, carbon paper, and a typewriter. Both Amir Chand and Abad Behari disclaimed the cardboard box. Witness was still under examination when the court rose for the day.

DELHI, April 7.

The preliminary enquiry in the Delhi Conspiracy Case was resumed at Delhi today.

At the commencement of the proceedings Mr. Raghunath Sahai for Bal Mokand and Khusiram applied to the Court under section 523, C.P.C., for the restoration to the accused of all property seized by the police which is not required as evidence in the case.

Mr. Broadway for the prosecution submitted that the procedure laid down in the section referred to dealt with the disposal of the property at the close of the case. The prosecution were still engaged in sorting through the large mass of papers, etc., seized and until that work was completed it would be impossible to say what would be used by the prosecution. The clothes seized they had no use for and these might possibly be restored. If counsel for the accused would specify any particular document or article they wished returned the prosecution would meet them as far as possible.

The court directed that counsel for the accused should specify what articles and documents they wanted and the court would then pass orders in the matter.

Mr. Raghunath Sahai then applied, for permission for Khushi Ram's father to see him in court. The was refused, the court stating that the accused must be seen in the jail according to rules.

Khushi Ram asked that those portions of all the documents or letters put in by the prosecution on which the police relied, should be read in court when they were put in. The court said it would be difficult to pass any general order in this matter. Each letter or document would be considered as it was put in with reference to the application of counsel for the accused.

"NOW RAM COMES TO INDIA."

The prosecution then resumed the examination of Bishananand. Witness continued:—After that Mr. Petrie asked Abad Behari whether he had any other things in that house. He said no, but Amir Chand said Abad Behari had two more trunks of clothes etc., in the middle storey. We went and brought out two trunks, both unlocked. The first contained only clothes which were not seized. The second which was Abad Behari's contained some large envelopes. There was inside an article beginning, "now Ram comes to India," another article on the use of poisons in politics and also another article "pictorial India of to-day." Others also found were "nation building in India" and "the gradual development of the people of India." Twenty copies of the "Liberty" leaflet were found in one envelope, also two letters in Hindi, one with some poetry on the back, a letter addressed to Hanwant Sahai without a signature, a letter in Hindi and English supposed to come from Fateh hand, California, an Urdu letter, beginning "dear friend, Bande Mataram" with no signature, a pink card bearing a number of names, an envelope from California addressed to Hanwant Sahai etc., letter from Messrs. Thomas Cook and Sons, a list of names with pseudonyms, a treatise headed "love of liberty" and a letter addressed to Radha Mohan. All these were found in the envelope. Thirty-seven "Liberty" leaflets, twelve with poetry and twenty-five without, were found wrapped in a chuddar, also a B. T. Diploma which I and the other search witnesses did not sign as Amir Chand and Abad Behari said it would be spoiled. Some clothes were also found and a book. A list of the things was made out and signed by me. Abad Behari denied the ownership of all the articles.

Mr. Ross Alston for the prosecution said that they were having the more important documents, etc, printed and copies would be supplied to the defence. If the defence required any more documents than those mentioned in a list supplied to them they would notify the prosecution to that effect. They would arrange to have them printed

POST CARDS FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

Abad Behari was sent off by the police. We then went upstairs and in another room we found a number of photographs, some of which (produced) were seized. We then went back to the middle room again and searched the shelves. We found some Bengali books and Urdu books, some account, a pocket Bengali and English dictionary, a Bengali grammer and an exercise book were also found. The diary and letter produced were found in the pocket of a coat hanging on a peg. As it was then becoming dark the search was stopped. The next day the search was resumed. A packet of brown paper was taken from a table and the other things found were eighteen copies of Mazzini by Lajpat Rai one of which was siezed by the police, a book on British rule in India by Mr. Bryan and some post cards addressed to Amir Chand from San Francisco. A trunk was found under the table which Amir Chand said belonged to Ram Lal. Inside were some clothes, a book in Hindi on Arabinda Ghosh, also the letters of Arabinda Ghosh to his wife, also a Hindi manuscript on Swadharma and Swaraj, and also a copy book of Hindi writing. We then searched another dalan and in a tin box the police found some envelopes of different sizes and also some papers on widow re-marriage. We also found two books on Garibaldi, and on Japan in an almirah in another room. As it was growing late the search was abandoned for the day. On the next day (February 18) certain papers of Dr Mool Raj were found. On February 19, Sultan Chand's Bhusta was opened in my presence at the Kotwali. On February 21 another search was made and two files of the "Bande Mataram" were seized from a kotari on the ground floor. On February 22nd another search was made and four cash books were seized. On February 26 at another search two letters, one from Sultan Singh and the other from Thakur Dutta were taken.

Lala Gopi Nath for Amir Chand, said he had received a telegram from Mr. Jackson stating that he could not arrive till to-morrow. He therefore asked that he might defer the cross-examination of this witness till to-morrow.

Mr. Ross Alston said he must oppose the application. If the accused's opportunity and right to cross-examine was to be postponed it was important that counsel for the defence should realise the position. If anything happened to witness before the sessions they would have to show that the accused had an opportunity to cross-examine, otherwise they could not put in his evidence under section 33 of the Evidence Act. Counsel for the accused should understand that if they do not cross-examine at the proper time they have no right to do subsequently. If, however, this request was put forward at a later stage and the Court recalled a witness, Mr. Alston said, he would not oppose.

ANOTHER SEARCH WITNESS.

The next witness was Gulate Rai, clerk to Kanahiyalal Mukhtar of Delhi, another search witness. Examined by the prosecution witness corroborated the evidence of the previous witness with regard to the searching of Amir Chand's house. He said that when the search, party arrived at Amir Chand's house they called out and told him there was a wire for him and when he came downstairs they shewed him the search warrant. Witness described the search in detail.

Cross-examined by Abad Behari in person witness said:—Mumter Ali came to call me. He said the Inspector wanted fourteen or fifteen respectable men. I answered what shall I have to write and he said that my signature only will be required. I have known Mumtar Ali since his birth. The Inspector called Amir Chand and told him there was a telegram for him. I did not know Amir Chand previously and I am not even sure now that he was Amir Chand. I concluded that the man who came to the door was Amir Chand as he was called by that name. I did not know the warrant was in his name. I don't remember who asked Amir Chand for the key of the room. You (Abad Behari) were present at that time. (Laughter.)

Abad Behari said that people have access to the "Chajja" and the trunks were not locked. He could not say how the envelopes got there. Abad Behari said this in Urdu to no one in particular.

Witness identified Amir Chand.

The next witness, Zarfar Ali, of Kucha Balagi Begum; Delhi, said he was a search witness at the search at Abad Beharis' house. He continued:—The constables who accompanied us were searched but Mr. Petrie was not. Amongst the articles etc., found were a document "Causes of the Movement of 1857," a Hindi manuscript, another document, "Causes of the Political Rising of 1857," a note-book, another book, "The War of Independence," and a copy of the "Tulwar." A further search was made next day and the following were seized: A written copy of "Jogi Sadhan," a Post Office Savings Bank pass book, two documents and two envelopes. On February 26, I again attended a search at Abad Behari's house when three books were seized—"Racial Supremacy" the Press and its Story" and "Joga and its Object." The first two are printed and the last typed.

Cross-examined by Abad Behari personally witness said:—I was not searched before entering the house. I don't know English. Two Europeans also attended the search and they were not searched before entering.

BURMA LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE BUDGET DEBATE.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, April 7.

Sir Harvey Adamson presided over the meeting of the Burma Legislative Council held at Maymyo, for discussion of the budget for 1914-15.

The Hon. Maung Pe congratulated the Government on the satisfactory state of the budget but regretted that the main problem of permanent addition to the provincial finances had not yet been solved and the decision of the question by the Secretary of State was looked forward to with eagerness. He noticed that Burma, was not one of the recipients of the Imperial grants to education, but in view of the importance of the question of the proposed Burma University, he urged that a beginning should be made and the necessary Bill be passed next cold weather. He also urged the question of a chartered High Court for Burma, pointing out they had every right to be treated on a level with the newly-fledged province of Behar and Orissa.

THE LAW'S DELAY.

The Hon. Mr. Abdul Hussein in alluding to the decline in Stamp revenue, dealt with the shorthandedness in the number of Chief Court Judges to cope with the work. The arrears of work on the Appellate Side was appalling and a suit on the Original Side occupied nearly eighteen months' to decide which resulted in the present dissatisfaction amongst the public. He advocated the necessity of two more judges for the Chief Court. He asked for more liberal treatment to the Agricultural Department and expressed the hope that the building of the Shan States Railway which was so abruptly stopped, would be taken in hand again at an early date.

RAILWAYS TO INDIA AND CHINA.

The Hon. Mr. Cowasji hoped that the Government of India would see their way to allot the province more funds, not only in the matter of road communications, but also in the general advancement of Burma, which had many needs. He referred to some unsatisfactory features disclosed in the Police administration owing to small pay, and said that promotion had been practically closed to the rank and file by discontinuance, on the recommendation of the Police Commission in 1907, of the recruiting of investigation officers from the ranks, and that had been an active factor in the growth of crime in the province. In 1912, he had urged the question of a railway to India and China, and he observed with much pleasure that during the past years the question of Railway communication between China and Assam, had been revived, and statistics set on foot respecting two alternative routes via Manipur and Hukong Railway. He hoped that the movement would bring the question of a railway connecting Burma with India into greater prominence.

EIGHT LAKHS FOR EDUCATION.

The Hon. Mr. Arbuthnot, in replying to various speeches, said, in dealing with Mr. Hussein's remarks regarding the Chief Court, Government was fully alive that delays did occur and communication was in course of submission by the Judges recommending the continuance of appointment of an additional judge for the Chief Court. The Hon. Maurg Pe had been under misapprehension in stating Burma, did not figure as one of recipients in Imperial grants for education. The sum of nine lakhs had been set aside for that purpose. As regards the local university the greater part of the spade work had been done. The main difficulty was the question of finance. Eight lakhs had been ear-marked to meet the initial cost of the University, the total initial estimate of the scheme being twenty-two lakhs.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR'S REMARKS.

The Lieutenant Governor in the course of his remarks said, that so far as the ordinary requirements of the province were concerned the budget was more promising than its predecessors. That was due to the fact that owing to good seasons and other causes the ordinary provincial revenue for 1913-14, was better by twenty-eight lakhs than was estimated in the budget estimate. His Honour had hoped before the present budget was framed that the proposals which the Government of Burma, fifteen months ago, submitted for the imposition of a cess on the exports of rice in order to provide funds for the improvement of communications throughout the province would have been finally disposed of. The rice cess was proposed as a substitute to the revised provincial settlement which had been repeatedly refused by the Government of India. It appears that the Government of India was re-considering the alternation of the revised settlement. It would be disappointing to those who had the development of Burma at heart, and, especially the mercantile community that the question had taken so long in settlement and to none was the delay more disappointing than to His Honour as he could hardly expect to see the fruits of his endeavour ripen into a systematic and expeditious programme of equipment in roads and buildings.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT POSTINGS.

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, April 6.

Several appointments are about to be made in the Archæological Department.

Mr. D. R. Bhandarkar has been confirmed as Superintendent Western Circle and Mr. Harold Hargreaves will take Dr. Vogel's place as epigraphist.

The department will lose the services of Dr. Harovitz early next winter who, in addition to his duties as Professor of Arabic at Aligarh, co-operates with the Archæological Department as Moslem epigraphist.

SANDORIDES 'Lucana' CIGARETTES

LUCANA VIRGINIA	Rs. 2/8	per 100.
LUCANA TURKISH	„ 3/8	„ „
LUCANA EGYPTIAN	„ 4/8	„ „
LUCANA MITHRAS DUBEE	„ 3/0	„ „
LUCANA AMERICAN BLEND	„ 2/4	„ „
LUCANA MIXTURE (Pipe Tobacco) ...	„ 6/8	„ lb.

SOLE AGENTS:—
BOMBAY.

Cutler Palmer & Co. The Wine Merchants of the East

EUROPEAN RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

WORK DONE DURING THE YEAR

An encouraging report on the year's working was presented at the annual meeting of the European Relief Association, held in the offices of the Association on Monday night. Sir Henry Proctor presided.

The report, which was read Mr. King, the Secretary, referring to the Shapurji Broacha Trust, said:—

As the result of further correspondence between Sir Henry Procter and Sir Shapurji, the scope of the Trust has been widened, and while the Trust now crovides for the homeward passages and temporary maintenance of women and children of British birth and parentage stranded in Bombay, the Committee may use any interest not so expended in any one year for the relief, maintenance and passage Home of persons, male or female, of British birth or parentage who may be stranded in any part of India. Eleven cases were dealt with under the Trust during the year at a cost of Rs. 3,751-4-0.

The Committee had hoped to be able to report that the construction of a new building for the Pensioners' and Widows' Home, in which the Willard Home would also be accommodated, had been commenced, but they regret to say that they are not yet in a position to give definite information on the subject. The scheme for the appropriation for this purpose of a portion of the land connected with the Strangers' Home received the sanction of Government, and plans and estimates for the building were about to be considered, when legal difficulties arose, and the matter is again before Government. The accommodation in the Home in Grant Buildings is limited and unsuitable, and the Committee are most anxious and are using every endeavour to provide a new Home at an early date.

In October 1913 both the Female Work-Room and the Willard Home for women were moved to rooms in the old Volunteer Headquarter building on Carnac Road, the former from Frere Road and the latter from Love Lane, Mazagon. The move was a very desirable one, especially in the case of the Work-Room. The accommodation in the new rooms is better and the locality more convenient and healthy. Moreover the move has resulted in the reduction of rent to the extent of Rs. 65 per month.

The total contributions received direct by the Relief Association were, by subscriptions, Rs. 4,540 and from Churches Rs. 806-1-0 as compared with Rs. 4,815 and Rs. 610-12-0 respectively in the previous year. Besides the above contributions special subscriptions were received for the Pensioners' and Widows' Home and the Willard Home amounting to Rs. 1.017 and Rs. 621-8-0 respectively. Grants were made to the Poor Fund and the Willard Home, the disbursements connected with which are shown in the respective accounts.

PRESIDENT'S REMARKS.

Sir Henry Proctor, in moving the adoption of the report, said with regard to the Shapurji Broacha Trust the scope had been widened, and now a proper Trust deed had been drawn up. They still did not need all the money received from this Trust, and last year they had spent Rs. 3.751 while their income was Rs. 6.000. With regard to the Pensioners and Widows Homes the business was still hanging fire. They had written to Government saying they had not enoug hmoney to put up a building unless they were given the site, and they hoped soon to get it. In conclusion, Sir Henry paid a tribute to the good work done by Mr. King. The report was adopted.

GENERAL COMMITTEE.

The follwing resolution was then put to the meeting and carried:—

That in addition to the gentlemen nominated by Government and the Honorary Secretaries of Sub-Committees the following gentlemen be members of the General Committee.

The Hon. Sir Henry Procter, Kt. Mr. A. H. S. Aston. The Ven. Archdeacon C. H. Barham. The Rev. W. Thomson. The Rev. R. C. Hodge. The Rev. Canon R. S. Heywood. The Rev. R. M. Gray. The Rev. W. E. Bancroft. The Rev. E. Hart. The Rev. A. E. Hubbard. Messrs. W. S. Millard, G. B. Coleman, F. J. Page, L. Mc Ilwarick, D. M. Inglis, A. B. Price, W. L. Weldon, and H. P. Hebblethwaite; Honorary Secretaries of Sub-Committees Mr. A. R. King, Hon. Secretary, Mr. Melville Leslie, Hon. Treasurer, Hon. Auditors.—Messrs. A. F. Ferguson and Co.

LUCKNOW DROWNING TRAGEDY.

(Associated Press.)

LUCKNOW, April 7.

Further details of the death of Owen show that the fatality occurred in the Gomtee between 6-30 and 7 a.m., on Sunday, while Owen was supervising the swimming practice. Dr. Bose, of the Civil dispensary, was summoned by two boy scouts who apparently had also been bathing. When he reached the spot close by the new weir, all the bodies were still in water. The bodies were recovered with the aid of a boat and a few divers from the Engineering Department. The first body brought to the bank was that of Williamson. Life was extinct in his case as were in those of Owen and McReddie; the latter's body was found near Williamson's. A search was made for Owen's body which was recovered two hours later. Artificial respiration was tried but with no effect. Owen's wife and children are in England.

INDIAN GRIEVANCES COMMISSION.

MR. PEARSON'S EVIDENCE.

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—I understand that the report cabled by Reuter of my evidence given before the Indian Grievances Commission has given rise to a misconception of my views in favour of the repeal of the £3 tax. I am credited with having advocated two very monstrous proposals (1) the repatriation of as many Indians as possible and (2) the boycott of Indians as a means of compelling Indians to leave South Africa.

I have with me the *verbatim* report of the evidence I gave before the Commission and I think it advisable to quote my actual words in order to remove any misconception that may have been caused by Reuter's report.

The first point arose from my strong objections to the Indenture system which led me to suggest that those *Indians who are at present under Indenture* should be offered a bonus of £20 or £30 as an inducement to return to India at the termination of their indenture, which would enable them to settle as free men in their own country and would, at the same time to some extet, relieve the pressure of competition which the white settlers in Natal fear from the ex-indentured Indians. I explained in my evidence that the fear is imaginary rather than real, using these words "My personal position is that the ex-indentured Indian does not very largely enter into competition with white persons." With reference to repatriation my exact words were as follows:—"I personally would favour a system of *voluntary* repatriation of those now indentured. *I emphasise the word "voluntary."* I quite feel that a compulsory system of repatriation is impossible, and would be wrong."

I think any one who knows the way in which the indentured Indians have been recruited and induced to go to Natal, and further the way in which they are restricted by unfair legislation when they reach there, would agree with me that anything which would contribute towards freeing them from their servile conditions would be welcome.

My reference to boycotting Indians is a point which Mr. Gandhi has himself constantly used to show the insincerity of much of the outcry which Europeans raise against the very Indians from whom they are all the time willing to derive great benefits.

My exact words in this connection were as follows:—"I do not think that the white population here realises the benefit that the Indian community is to them. As I have said to many who have spoken about this Indian competition, there is one clear way in which the Indians could be compelled to return to India, and that is by boycotting them. If only the Europeans took up the line of refusing to employ Indians or to buy vegetables grown by Indians or fruit grown by Indians, there would not be this competition. *The fact that Europeans do not do this shows that they benefit by the presence of Indians in the colony.*"

It is surely clear from this that I was not advocating a boycott of Indians but showing how self-interest prevents Europeans from dispensing with the useful Asiatic.—Yours etc,

W. W. PEARSON.

Shani-Niketan, Bo'epur, E. I. Ry: April 1st.

PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES.

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—I hear that the only Hindu stipendiary Presidency Magistrate Rao Bahadur Setalvad is shortly proceeding on leave. May I in this connection venture through your columns to make the following suggestion. Those conversant with the criminal history of Bombay need not be told that Hindus and Mahomedans form the bulk of those who are daily produced before our stipendiary and Hon. Presidency Magistrates and convicted. For obvious reasons therefore men coming from the communities have a better grasp in understanding and dealing with such criminals and this is one of the reasons why Rao Bahadur Setalvad has earned a name for himself as a successful Magistrate. We have already on the Magisterial bench two Christians, (one European and one Native Christian) and one Mahomedan and my object in approaching you is that the temporary vacancy to be created by Rao Bahadur Setalvad going on leave may be rightly filled by either a barrister or a pleader from the large number of Hindu legal practitioners in the Magistrate's Courts. The principle of selecting for the higher posts of Judgeship from the leading Indian community is recognised in the case of the higher tribunals and I submit the same may with excellent results be extended to our Magisterial Courts.

At a time when H. E. the Governor, with the co-operation of leading citizens is making efforts for ameliorating the conditions of criminals, it is essential that our Magisterial bench should be occupied by men who are conversant with the inner life of the working classes and capable of estimating guilt and adequately adjudging punishment. I trust the authorities will be pleased to take the right step and not overlook the claims of the Hindu community in following in this respect the just procedure adopted in the local Small Causes Court. Yours etc.

G. A. T.

Bombay, April, 7th.

NORTHUMBERLAND FUSILIERS.

VICEROY TO PRESENT NEW COLOURS.

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, April 7.

The ceremony in connection with the presentation of new colours to the Northumberland Fusiliers at Subathu by H. E. the Viceroy on Monday, 4th May, will not be bereft of the accustomed display on such occasions.

His Excellency and party will arrive for breakfast at Subatha Cantonment at the mess of the Fusiliers. The General Officer Commanding Sirhind Brigade and staff will be present in full dress. The Fusiliers will parade and form into three sides of a square and formaly open the ceremony by the farewell trooping of the colours. The Right Revd. the Bishop of Lahore supported by the Ven'ble the Archdeacon Warlow from Simla and the Revd. P. J Crozier, Chaplain of Subathu will advance to the escort carrying the new colour. After consecration His Excellency the Viceroy will receive the colours from the two junior subalterns and hand the colours over with a few remarks. The ceremony will close with the trooping of colours.

AREAS UNDER SCARCITY.

SITUATION IN UPPER AND CENTRAL INDIA.

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, April 6.

April showers have set in among the hill stations but it is doubtful if they will reach the plains.

At present famine conditions have been localized in the four districts of the United Province—Jhansi, Etawah, Hamirpur and Banda.

In the Central Province three northern districts are under scarcity, viz. Jubbulpur, Damoh and Mand-la.

In the Bombay Presidency, the districts of Sholapur and Satara are affected.

In Central India a number of States are suffering from scarcity while gratuitous relief is being given in Ajmer-Merwara.

It is however feared that with the advance of the summer the affected area will be increased.

MR. ROBERTSON ON TOUR.

VISIT TO ICHALKARANJI.

(From a Correspondent.)

ICHALKARANJI, April 6.

Mr. Robertson, Secretary to Government Political Department, who is on a tour in the Southern Mahratta country states, paid a visit to Ichalkaranji this morning. He motored down from Kolhapur, and was received by the Chief who specially came down for the purpose from his summer resort in the Ajra taluka.

The Municipality in welcoming Mr. Robertson to Ichalkaranji, brought to his notice the advance which the Municipality and the State had made in all branches of administration during the regime of the present Chief.

Mr. Robertson thanked the citizens for their welcome and expressed his satisfaction that the state was very liberal to the municipality and the state was progressing under the able administration of the Chief and his coadjutor, Mr. Deshpande.

Mr. Robertson visited the dispensary, and was shown over the new hospital building which is now nearing completion. From thence a move was made to the school for the depressed classes and the girls' school. A durbar was held in the palace in the afternoon in honour of Mr. Robertson. A visit to the offices and the native general library and the power looms and the ginning factory completed the day's work and the guest motored back to Kolhapur in the evening.

DACOITY AT BASIRHAT.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, April 7.

Dacoits attacked the house of a cultivator at Basirhat, and looted Rs. 3,000 after severely injuring the cultivator and his son.

HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

CLAIM AGAINST COTTON MERCHANTS.

(Before Mr. Justice Davar.)

HATHIBHAI CULLIANJI v. VERSEY POONJA AND ANOTHER.

In this suit the plaintiff prays for a decree against the defendants for the sum of Rs. 18,478-13-6 with interest on Rs. 14,462-8-9 at 9 per cent per annum from the 25th March, 1913.

The plaintiff carried on business as "pakka adatia," commission agent and broker, and the defendants are cotton and seed merchants and insurance brokers carrying on business in partnership under the name and style of Damji Versey and Co.

The said firm employed the plaintiffs sometimes as their broker and sometimes as their "pakka adatya" for the purchase and sale of cotton of various kinds from January to May 1910. The brokerage and commission were fixed at 8 annas per cent on the price of the goods sold, and a mutual open and current account of the transactions was kept in the plaintiff's books of account. They show that there is due to the plaintiff from the defendant the sum of Rs. 14,462-8-9 for principal and Rs. 4,016-4-9 for interest up to 25th March, 1913, which sums, though demanded, have not been paid. The plaintiff seeks to recover the said amounts either as monies due on a mutal, open and current account, or as monies due for goods bought and sold by the plaintiff for the defendant and for work done for the plaintiffs

The first defendant denies that he carries on business in partnership with the second defendant under the name of Damji Versey and Co. He does business as insurance broker and sometimes also in cotton and seeds on his own account. The plaintiff was never employed by him either as broker or "pakka adatya," and the accounts mentioned by him have been got up for the purpose of this suit, whilst a portion of the claim under the said account is time-barred.

The second defendant alleges that the plaintiff is a mere cotton broker whom he employed as such in certain transactions of cotton for forward delivery. Except these transactions, of which particulars are given, there were no other transaction in which the plaintiff was ever employed by him.

THE COUNTER-CLAIM.

The defendant counter-claims a sum of Rs. 7961-10-0 from the plaintiff as an indemnity promised by the plaintiff for the loss and damage suffered by the defendant in consequence of the latter not approving of the contracts made with Messrs. Jethabhai Narsey.

Jethabhai Narsey subsequently failed and no amount in respect of the contracts entered into with them had been received by the defendant.

Mr. Bahadurji and Mr. Weldon appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. Kanga and Mr. Velinker appeared for the first defendant.

Mr. Davar and Mr. Jinnah appeared for the second defendant.

Mr. Bahadurji having raised a further issue, viz., whether the first defendant was not liable to the plaintiff by reason of his having held himself out to be a partner of the second defendant, His Lordship observed that this issue did not arise on the pleadings unless the plaint was amended. Mr. Velinker objected to the amendment, when his lordship ordered the plaintiff to put in a supplemental written statement as contended in the issue aforesaid. As particulars of the "holding out," the plaintiff mentioned that the first defendant used to sit at the "pehdi" and work and give instructions and orders on behalf of Damji Versey and Co; that the first defendant used to sign contracts and other documents on behalf of the same firm; and that he used to receive and make payments on their behalf.

When the case was called on again before his lordship, an order was passed by consent dismissing the suit against the first defendant and declaring that he was not joint with nor a partner of the second defendant in the transactions mentioned. It was further declared that the first defendant, out of natural love and affection, undertook to satisfy any decree made against the second defendant, in case the latter was unable to pay. The party substantially losing in the end was to pay the costs of the first defendant.

The suit went on against the second defendant, as Mr. Davar opposed a reference to the Commissioner.

DEFENDANT'S INCONSISTENT EVIDENCE.

After the evidence and the arguments of counsel were finished His Lordship had reserved his judgment, which was delivered by His Lordship on Tuesday morning. During the course of his long judgment His Lordship said that the suit against the first defendant was dismissed on his undertaking to pay any decree; so issues 1 to 5 were unnecessary. There were three questions to be decided. The first was whether as regards the nature of dealings between the plaintiff and the second defendant an agreement as alleged by the plaintiff was proved. The defendant said that the plaintiff acted as a broker only; while the plaintiff said that he acted both as a broker and "pakka adatia. The plaintiff's evidence was consistent and harmonious. The defendant's evidence on the other hand was false and inconsistent. It was not necessary to find whether the plaintiff acted as "pakka adatia" or not. On the evidence before him His Lordship held that the arrangement was as alleged by the plaintiff. On the second question whether the plaintiff guaranteed Jetha Narsey's transactions and agreed to indemnify the defendant for any losses, His Lordship held on the evidence before him that the plaintiff did not agree to indemnify the defendant as alleged and therefore the defendant was not entitled to any counter-claim.

On the third question as to whether on the monies claimed for the Vaida of January, 1910, the claim was not barred by limitation, His Lordship held that the said claim was barred by limitation as the accounts were neither open nor current as alleged by the plaintiff. His Lordship held that the plaintiff was employed as alleged by him. The plaintiff was entitled to charge brokerage at the rate of 8 annas per cent. on all *sodas* for which he became personally responsible and he was entitled to charge commission at the rate of 8 annas per cent. plus his brokerage.

The suit was referred to the Commissioner for taking accounts of all dealings, excluding the Vaida transaction for January 1910. The commissioner to ascertain what was due by the defendant to the plaintiff on this footing. Costs of the 10th issue (vi. of limitation) will be costs in the case. The defendant must pay all the costs of the issues 6, 7, 8, and 9.

Solicitors for the plaintiff:—Surajmal & Co.

Solicitors for the second defendant:—Motichand and Devidas.

THE BOMBAY HUNT.

Photo by Messrs. Bourne & Shepherd.

Group taken at Santa Cruz.

APPELLATE SIDE,

AN UNNATURAL FATHER.

SON HACKED TO DEATH WITH AN AXE.

(Before Justices Heaton and Shah.)

FAKIRA NAVAJAPPA v. KING-EMPEROR.

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. E. H. Legatt, Sessions Judge of Dharwar, who convicted the accused of murdering his son with an axe, and sentenced him to transportation for life. One Bhima who was co-accused in this case was acquitted by the Sessions Judge.

The case for the prosecution was that the accused and his son Bharma, who was about 23 years of age, had for a considerable time been on bad terms. Bharma is said to have tried to poison his father and to have threatened to burn his stock of fodder; and the accused father is said to have offered money to a man to kill Bharma, and quarrels on various accounts were frequent. Once the deceased had gone to the house of his father, when the latter thought of murdering him. With this view the deceased was told by the accused to go in the forest and cut down a babul tree in order to make agricultural implements. When he had gone there the accused with one Yella, who was granted a pardon by the Lower Court, went with an axe and while the deceased was cutting down a tree struck him several blows with an axe on the head and face. Then they dragged him along to a little distance and dug a grave and buried him.. Some days later some bad smell was o'iceu . place where the body was buried, and investigation followed. The body was subsequently disinterred. Several days later it was found by the Police that Bharma was missing and as it was discovered that he had been last seen with Yella, the latter was questioned and related what had happened. He and the accused were arrested at once.

Their Lordships after hearing the arguments confirmed the conviction and sentence.

Mr. S. N. Karnad appeared for the accused. The Government pleader represented the Crown.

SHORT CAUSES.

TRANSFERRED TO LONG CAUSES LIST.

(Before Mr. Justice Macleod.)

KEDARMAL BHURAMAL v. RAMGOPAL NANAMUL A FIRM

Mr. Tartporewala appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. Jaffer Rahimtulla represented the defendants.

This was a suit for Rs. 6,000 and odd, which the plaintiff alleged were due to him for actin gas the defendants' "pecca adatyas" and entering into certain wheat seed and cotton transactions on his behalf. Mr. Jaffer Rahimtulla said that the defendants had filed a written statement. They said that the whole amount was due on wagering transactions. No doubt an adjustment was signed by the defendants but that was on condition that the plaintiff should enter into other wagering transactions with him, a condition which the plaintiff did not carry out. He applied for the transfer of the suit to the long causes list.

Mr. Taraporewala for the plaintiff, said that this was an absolutely vexatious defence. The plaintiff had tried to serve the defendants five times in the course of twelve months and all the time they had successfully evaded service. It was only when substituted service was effected that he accepted personal service. Last time the suit was postponed for fourteen days and the written statement was filed and a copy given to the defendant only that morning. That was counsel submitted, only an attempt to get further time and if his Lordship was inclined to grant the application for transfer, the defendant should be put on terms and ordered to deposit the whole amount claimed in Court.

His Lordship ordered the suit to be transferred to the long causes list on the defendants depositing the whole sum claimed, in Court. Otherwise the suit to be put on board as a short cause the next short cause day.

A BANK'S CLAIM.

THE JAGATGURU BANK LTD. v. GANESH VISHNU HASABNIS.

The plaintiff bank filed this suit on a hundi for Rs. 3,000 The hundi was drawn by the first defendant on the second defendant and endorsed by the second defendant in favour of the plaintiff Bank. The plaintiff alleged that the note was presented for payment and dishonoured; hence the suit.

Mr. Rangnekar appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. Talyarkhan for the second defendant said that his client had filed a written statement.

Mr. Rangnekar asked for a short adjournment on the ground that the second defendant in his written statement had set up quite a different defence to what he had hitherto taken. Up to now he had denied consideration for the note but he now said in his written statement that he sold seven hundis to the plaintiff for Rs. 20,00 out of which Rs. 17,000 only had been paid. He alleged that Rs. 3,000 had not been paid and that the plaintiff had wrongfully retained that hundi.

Mr. Talyarkhan opposed the application denying there was any discrepancy in the defences as alleged.

His Lordship transferred the suit to the list of long causes

DEFENCE OF AN AGRICULTURIST.

MERWANJEE EDULJEE BESANI v. MEMON USMAN ALI MAHOMAD AND ANOTHER.

This was a suit for the foreclosure of property mortgaged to the plaintiff by the first defendant.

Mr. Kanga appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. Jaffer Rahimtulla held Mr. Baptista's brief for the defendants.

The second defendant did not appear.

Mr. Jaffer said that the first defendant's defence was that he was an agriculturist. The property mortgaged was situated at Andheri and the defendant cultivated this very land mortgaged. Counsel submitted that under section 11 of the Deccan Agriculturist Relief Act the Court had no jurisdiction.

Mr. Kanga for the plaintiff said that the second defendant had purchased the right, title and interest of the first defendant, the mortgagor. The equity of redemption was therefore vested in him and the first defendant had no interest in the property.

As to the first defendant being an agriculturist counsel urged that even if he was one section 11 of the Deccan Agriculturist Relief Act did not apply to a mortgage. It only dealt with recovery of money, or for money advanced or goods sold or account stated. This suit was only a foreclosure suit and he was prepared to forego his right for a personal decree against the defendant.

His Lordship passed a preliminary decree for foreclosure as prayed for.

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN ORDER AND DECREE.

CHEGMAL MAGANJEE AND CO., v. RAGHUNATH JIVA KOLI AND OTHERS.

This was a suit by the plaintiff the third mortgagee of a certain property for the sale of mortgaged property. The first defendant was the mortgagor; the second defendant the first mortgagee and the fourth defendant a purchaser of the property at a court sale.

Mr. Jaffer Rahimtulla appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. J. H. Vakil appeared for the first defendant.

Mr. Peerbhoy appeared for the second and fourth defendants.

Mr. M. J. Mehta appeared for the third defendants.

Mr. Vakeel stated that the parties had come to consent terms. One of the terms was that a certain part of the money in the hand of the Deputy Sheriff realised from the Court sale of the property in question was to be handed over to the plaintiff. And if for some reason this could not be done then and not paid the parties were to be relegated to their original position.

His Lordship (after reading the terms):—I cannot pass this decree. You cannot have a term of the decree that in the event of a term being not carried out the suit was to be restored.

Mr. Jaffer:—If instead of passing a decree your Lordship passes an order in these terms, then if our monies are not paid we can come back to the Court.

His Lordship:—The difficulty can be got over in that way by making an order instead of passing a decree. The suit will remain and if monies are not paid it can be brought on for hearing.

His Lordship passed an order in terms consented to by the parties

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

RESULT OF THE MOCHI RETRIAL

ACCUSED TRANSPORTED FOR LIFE.

At the resumed sitting of the third Criminal Sessions, on Tuesday, Mr. Justice Beaman re-tried, with the aid of a special jury, Jairam Mahadeo (35), a mochi for the offences of attempting to murder his wife on the evening of the 9th February last and of murdering his father-in-law the same night.

The facts of this case have already been reported.

The jury returned a verdict of guilty against the accused by a majority of 8 to 1 on the first charge and 6 to 3 on the second charge.

His Lordship sentenced the accused to transportation for life.

BREACH OF TRUST BY A MEHTA

Vithaldass Pragji was then tried on charges of making a fraudulent entry and criminal breach of trust as a servant in respect of Rs. 1.000.

Mr. H. S. Captain, instructed by the Public Prosecutor and Mr. V. F. Vicaji, Pleader, appeared for the prosecution; the accused was defended by Mr. S. G. Velinkar, instructed by Mr. C. F. Kanuga, Pleader.

The prosecution case was that the complainant Bukkur Haji Currim, a general merchant, left his firm in August 1912 in the charge of his munim Joosub Haji Ahmed. The accused was then employed in the firm as a mehta. On the 23rd August, the accused made an entry in the ledger as having paid Rs. 5,000 into the Bank of India when only Rs. 4,000 had been paid. The bank slip which was written by the accused showed that only Rs. 4.000 had been paid into the Bank. In order to screen this at the time of a later audit, the entry was again altered into one of Rs. 4.000.

The defence was that the accused carried out Joosub's instructions and he made an entry of Rs. 5.000 because he was told to do so by Joosub. Joosub, the accused said, had told him that he (Joosub) had paid another sum of Rs. 1.000 in the Bank.

The jury unanimously found the accused guilty but strongly recommended him to mercy as they believed that the accused had been a tool in the hands of Joosub.

Mr. Velinkar urged that his client, who was only 20 years old, should be given the option of a fine and be thus given an opportunity of reforming himself.

His Lordship observed that the offences were very serious and giving effect to the jury's recommendation sentenced him to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

Moti Punja, was then convicted of committing an indecent assault on a child and sentenced to ten years' rigorous imprisonment.

The Sessions were then dissolved.

THE BOMBAY HUNT.

Photo by Messrs. Bourne & Shepherd.

Members breakfasting at Santa Cruz.

IMPERIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

NEW BILLS UNDER CONSIDERATION.

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, April 7.

The Hon. Mr. L. M. Wynch, Additional Member of the Imperial Legislative Council has resigned his seat on the Council.

Among the new Bills which are now on the legislative anvil, are the Transfer of Property Bill and the Court Fees Bill. These are now under examination in the Legislative Department and will be referred to the Secretary of State in due course.

RAILWAY BOARD REORGANISATION

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, April 6.

The reconstitution of the Railway Board will take effect from the 2nd May, when Sir T. R. Wynne retires from the service. Sir Henry Burt becomes Chairman of the Railway Board, and Mr. Anderson, from the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, joins as member on the same day. Mr. Gillan, who officiates as Member for Commerce, Industry and Railway Departments, does not take over his appointment on the Railway Board till next autumn.

PREMATURE OLD AGE

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CO-OPERATIVE HOUSING.

POSSIBILITIES OF CREDIT UNIONS IN BOMBAY.

Prof. O. V. Muller lecturing before the Bombay Co-operative Housing Association at Elphinstone College last evening, described the Co-operative Credit Unions of Denmark, which advance money on houses and other immoveable property, and said he was convinced that a scheme on similar lives offered vast possibilities for Bombay.

We reproduce Prof. Muller's lecture in full.

He said:—feel it a great honour to be allowed to give the first lecture under the auspices of the New Bombay Co-operative Housing Association, and not only the lecturer, but the whole Society feels honoured by the Hon. Mr. Claude Hill consenting to preside, for the Hon. Member, as we all know, has repeatedly shown a very great personal knowledge of and interest in the Co-operative Movement.' This personal interest is all the more gratifying to us for, though Co-operative enterprises should not be run by the State, yet they all require Government sanction, if not Government support, at the start.

The proposed scheme I intend to expound to you here to-night would require a special act. And we, therefore, not only have to convince ourselves that the scheme is beneficial, but we have to convince the Government, as guardians of the interests of the whole community.

CO-OPERATION FOR ALL CLASSES.

And here, at the start, I should like to correct an idea that seems to be prevalent in certain quarters, that co-operation is only for the poor; that schemes, that extend to other classes also, should not receive public support. This is a very fatal error. For all schemes of co-operative credit are most sucessful when rich and poor are combined in mutual interdependence, when the surplus credit, so to say, of the richer can be used to balance the deficit in credit of the poorer.

HISTORICAL SURVEY.

Co-operative Credit Unions were originally started by Frederik II in Silesia (1769) after the Seven Years' War, to mend the ravages of that struggle. They gradually spread through Prussia to other countries. These early schemes had several defects, notably that there was no sinking fund. In Silesia the debentures paid 5 per cent. and first only the estates of the nobles were involved. The example was followed in Italy, in Norway, in Sweeden, and finally, in Denmark. In this latter country they have been gradually developed and perfected since the middle of the 19th century, and have met with extraordinary success. This result has, however, been arrived at after many years of experience and experiment, chrystallized and enforced by legislation.

WHAT IS A CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT UNION?

Co-operative Credit Unions are associations of owners of landed property or houses or both, who unite to take up loans. The Union issues to the borrowers debentures, saleable in the open market. The debentures are furnished with coupons for half-yearly payments of interest, and as the sinking fund increases the debentures are drawn for repayment. The members are not only responsible to the Union for their individual loans, but are jointly responsible with their whole property—with certain limitations—for the credit of the Union. They pay interest, sinking fund and management charges—the two latter amounting together to about a ½ per cent. and contribute, on receiving their loan, once for all to the reserve fund. The Union pays the debenture holders, and thus stands between the borrower and the capitalists.

The Danish Credit Unions are based on the law of 1850. The most important privileges conferred upon the Union by this law are, first, that the Debentures issued by the Union are free of stamp duty, are issued to "Bearer," and can also be transferred by name without stamp—while, of course, the borrower's mortgage deed in favour of the Union carries the usual stamps—; that the debtor's property can be distrained upon without judgment or other legal process; and finally that trustees may invest their funds in the Union's Debentures. Moreover, the main provisions of the law lay down that a Union may advance loans on a property, up to 60 per cent of its value, and that all the members are jointly responsible for the Union's debts to the Debenture holders to the entire assessed value of a property, if the loan on it is up to the maximum of 60 per cent., and with proportionately less, if the loan is less. Finally the by laws are to provide that the members, besides interest, pay a suitable annual sinking fund charge, leading to the ultimate extinction of the loan.

LIMITATION OF LIABILITY.

In 1861 the formation of further Credit Unions under the Law of 1850 was stopped. The main cause was the demand for the institution of "Series" in the Debentures, whereby the general liability of members should be limited to their particular Series. This could not be done under the law of 1850. It practically meant a number of Credit Unions under common management.

The need for these Series was obvious. Each new member (borrower) paid in 2 per cent. of his loan to the Reserve Fund, but in time this Fund, which was also the Management Fund, had accumulated so as to represent 3 or 4 per cent of the outstanding loans., owing to the management not costing the full amount charged for it. A new member (borrower) at once became a sharer in this Reserve in proportion to his loan, and thus obtained an unfair advantage while old members, whose loans were well on the way to being paid off, were now saddled with the joint liability for the new member.

When a new Series was started, till its loans had reached a certain figure (equal to about 30 lakhs of rupees) it was tacked on to the previous Series for general liability. While the minimum at which a series could be closed was equal to about 100 lakhs of rupees.

Under the new law no member could leave the Credit Union by paying back his loan and obtain a certificate of quittance for his general liability, till the accounts of the proceeding year had been passed by Government; or without giving sureties to the amount demanded by Government. This had been necessitated owing to the bigger and more solid owners leaving one of the Credit Unions, when difficulties supervened frightened by the general liability.

After this a special law became necessary for each new Credit Union, but owing to the institution of Series the necessity for new ones seldom arises.

OBTAINING A LOAN.

The activities of a Credit Union are by law confined to a certain circle or division. This circle is divided into districts, and in each district the members meet and elect from their number a representative, and also appoint a valuer. When a would be borrower seeks a loan his property is valued by the local valuer, who is paid by the time the job takes, the borrower bearing the cost. The latter then takes the valuation to the local representative, who reports on it confidentially to the central administration, who decide how much they will lend. Thus the valuers, who work on carefully prescribed lines, are under double control. Rules forbid more than 60 per cent., in loan. The central administration can go below and usually do, but not may go above the estimate of valuers.

When his loan is sanctioned the borrower gives a mortgage on his property and receives in return debentures which he can place on the market. He now contributes 2 per cent. of his loan to the Reserve Fund, in a lump or ½ per cent., every six month. He pays to the Society annually the amount of the interest the bonds bear, plus the sinking fund and management charges, the two latter amounting together to about a ½ per cent., but he *always* pays the same sum every year, and so the sinking fund goes faster and faster.

Some debentures are drawn and paid off every year. When the Reserve Fund exceeds a certain percentage—usually 5—of the outstanding loans of the series, the surplus is used to pay off debantures, and the amount thus paid off is distributed in the way of reduction of debt, *pro rata* between all the members of the series.

GOVERNMENT OF A UNION.

A Society is usually managed by three Directors or Managers chosen by the district representatives for six years, so that one retires every two years, they are salaried, the Chairman getting an extra allowance.

There are two auditors (members) chosen by the Representatives, and one appointed by the Danish Home Office, who need not be a member.

In 1898 a law sanctioned a Credit Union for small Municipalities and other Local Bodies, whose bonds, guaranteed by the rates of all the members, find a better market and pay a lower rate of interest.

SUCCESSFUL OPERATIONS.

In 1900, exclusive of the last, there existed in Denmark 12 Credit Unions, whose debentures in 1899 aggregated 670 million krener or about 55.30 crores of rupees. Their operations have been on the whole successful, and the management such that the general liability of the members (borrowers) has only been a formal guarantee for the debenture holders, never made use of in practise. The losses have, on the whole, been few and small and easily covered by the reserve, without injuring that fund to any considerable extent.

At first the nominal rate was 4 per cent., later 4½, then 3½, now again 4 per cent., and in a few cases 4½. Of course the other charges, management and sinking fund, make the rate a ½ per cent. more for the borrower.

Owing to the safety and solidarity of these Credit Unions their debentures are much sought after, not only by private investors but by Banks, Savings Banks and Insurance Companies. Latterly many have been bought up in Holland, Switzerland and still more recently in Germany.

A GREAT FIELD IN BOMBAY.

Now, in considering this scheme, which has succeeded so well elsewhere, there seems no question but that the city of Bombay offers a great field for its useful adoption. First to assist the existing house-owners in getting their present incumbrances into a safer and more economical basis, and one which leads to the ultimate freeing of their properties. For though there are many rich house-owners there are also in Bombay, as the late Dr. Bleney taught me when I served with him on the Bombay Municipality, many poor owners. Poor, because they are smothered in mortgages at high rates of interest, and with often onerous and precarious conditions. Secondly, to help the financing of the erection of new houses, for when once the land is secured the plans passed, the Society will advance instalments of their loan-in debentures—on the architects' certificates up to 60 per cent. of the total value of the completed property.

Here the scheme has a direct bearing on the activities of our new Bombay Co-operative Housing Association.

Careful enquiries from many sources in Bombay leave it still doubtful if the rate for the debentures should be 5 or 5½ per cent. making 5½ or 6 per cent. for the borrower to pay. I am personally inclined to advise 5 per cent., as a start. Not only do rates of interest tend to fall, as capital accumulates in Bombay, but if this scheme caught on its debentures would run to crores, their security then being the general liability of the house property of Bombay which ought to be sufficiently good for 5 per cent.

TO HELP THE SAVING PUBLIC.

We should thus not only help the present house-owners and those who desire to build for themselves, but, especially after our recent sad experiences of the dangers of ill-managed banks, we should confer a boon on the saving public by offering them a secure and easy semi-public investment at 5 per cent.

To bring the advantages of this scheme of Co-operative Credit Unions to the knowledge of our fellow citizens of Bombay, for whom I am convinced that it would offer best possibilities and would prove a great boon, I would propose that we organize during the next monsoon a series of meetings of owners, financiers and others practically interested, to adopt a detailed scheme to Bombay's needs and to bring the matter before Government. Of this movement I should be glad to act as secretary, *pro tem.*

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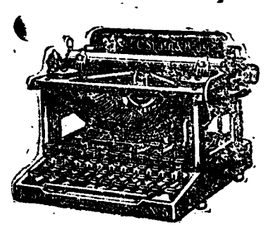

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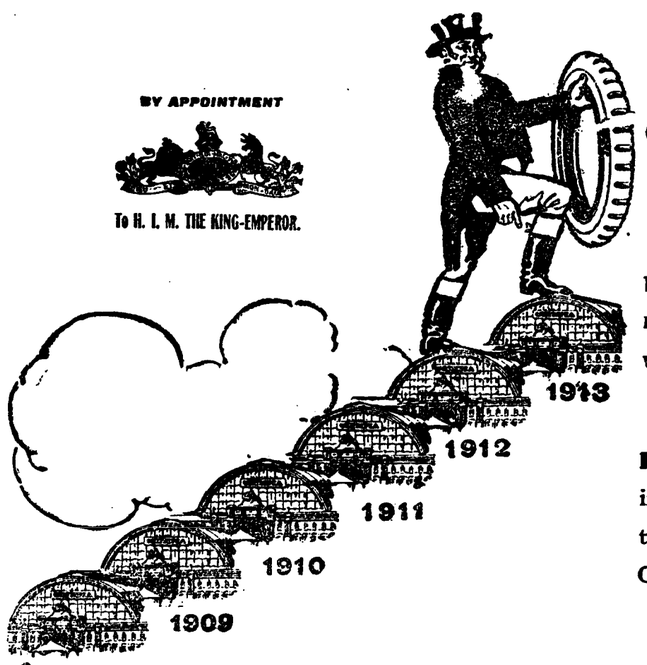

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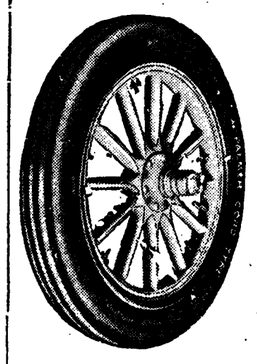

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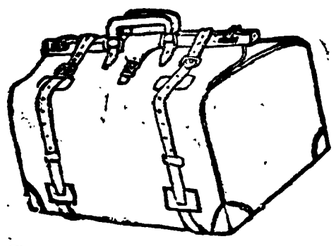

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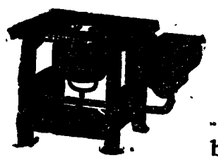

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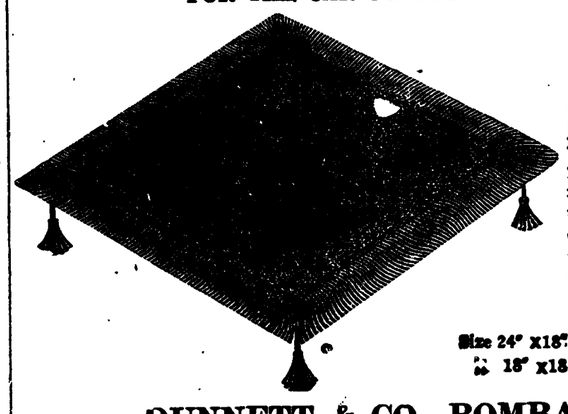

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